LIGHT GRAY.
favorite shade exclusively
our new imported dress
rd, $1.50 to $4.00.

ries. The authori-
sales, and the final

All Lines

Muffs, saddle shape, $25, $30.
ynx Throws, lined with satin,
g, reduced to $16.50.

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Sections.

and Tailored Suits
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to winter resorts
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w Spring Lines
Domestic Wash Goods,
have been completed with
ions of colors and designs
ctive bargains: New Basement.
Galatea—one of the most desir-
le fabrics for every-day dresses
d shirtwaist suits—navy blue,
det blue and mixtures, yd., 15c.

wear at Clearance
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odd and broken lots—bet-
ers, weights and styles in-
attractive than ever in the
ns. These garments have
entire lines—the finest as
Third Floor South Room.
Vests, high neck and long
alf the regular price, each, 75c.
splendid medium weight in
igh neck, long sleeves, ankle
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mid-winter resorts are be-
advantages for selection,
Third Floor North Room.
of Negligee Blouses comprise
argest and the most attractive
ever seen in this section, rang-
e least expensive to the very
s—priced, $1.00 to $8.00.
colors and patterns.

Clearance Sale.
ces at sharp reductions.
ues by Jean and Boblik,
or dining room decoration,
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Third Floor Annex.
gns, very special value, 500,
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lasses, we will also offer
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Vases, beautifuly de-
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Salad Bowls, 8-inch, the
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Vase
$2.00.
Fourth Floor Annex.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXV.—NO. 44. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1906. * PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO WINNER IN DRAINAGE CASE

United States Supreme Court Unable to See Danger to the Health of St. Louis.

MAY BE PERIL IN FUTURE

Missouri's City Itself Is a Menace to Towns Lower Down on the Mississippi River.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Chicago's drainage canal does not pollute the waters of the Mississippi river to any appreciable extent. The Supreme court decided this today in a decision handed down by Justice Holmes in behalf of a unanimous court.

This is a question of fact, not of law, which has thus been decided by the highest court in the land. The great mass of testimony was reviewed briefly by the court and the contention by St. Louis that Chicago had polluted the river water in front of the Missouri city so as to make it productive of typhoid fever was dismissed by the Supreme court with but scant courtesy.

The decision throughout is a rebuke to the politicians in Missouri for their action in this case, because it shows that after all their labor they had been unable to establish, even by inference, that the sewage of the city of Chicago after passing through the drainage canal and the Illinois river was half as harmful to St. Louis as the sewage of that city is to towns and villages lower down the river.

Warning to Chicago.

This decision of the United States Supreme court does not by any means authorize the city of Chicago to pollute the waters of the Illinois river and thereby cause a deterioration in the water of the Mississippi. On the contrary there is a thinly veiled intimation in the decision that the Supreme court fully recognizes the right of a city on a water course to protest against the action of any other city farthur up tending to pollute the water or to destroy its usefulness for ordinary purposes. The decision, therefore, is one of fact entirely, recognizing the jurisdiction of the Supreme court to prevent a dispute between two sovereign states.

The court finds that there was practically no evidence whatever that the sewage of Chicago reaches the intake of the waterworks at St. Louis in any appreciable quantity. Furthermore, it is declared by this court at last resort that a typhoid fever epidemic in Chicago is not followed by one in St. Louis, and that the increase of typhoid fever in St. Louis since the opening of the drainage canal is not sufficiently large as compared with the previous five years to justify anything like the certainty that Chicago sewage is responsible for the health conditions of St. Louis one way or another.

Mote in St. Louis' Eye.

To cap the climax Justice Holmes intimated that the city of St. Louis is treading upon exceedingly dangerous ground. The evidence seems to have convinced the court that St. Louis is emptying its sewage into the Mississippi direct, and the court warns the Missouri city that if they had won their suit against Chicago many other suits would be instituted, and St. Louis would be held responsible for the contamination of the water of waters as far south as the Supreme court might care to recognize the injury to health.

This case of the state of Missouri against the state of Illinois, for such it is technically, is peculiar because the constitution especially provides that where two sovereign states are parties to a suit the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. That is to say, the Supreme court in such original cases only decides upon the preponderance of evidence and acts as an ordinary court of first instance, except that it takes testimony through commissions or some other machinery to save the time of the court.

St. Louis Spoils Its Case.

It is for this reason that the decision handed down today is of a complex nature. It holds that there is no parallelism in detail between the increase and decrease of typhoid fever in Chicago and St. Louis. The court finds from the evidence itself that it is necesary for St. Louis to take preventive measures by filtration, or otherwise, to protect itself from danger to its water supply of its own creation. That being the case, this filtration plant will protect St. Louis against itself as at the same time protect it against Chicago, even if it should be proved there was a certain measure of infection reaching the Mississippi river from the Chicago drainage canal.

As far as regards the general principle of law, Justice Holmes said such a case as was set out in the original bill may be ground for relief by the court, because the nuisance set forth was one of almost international importance, a visible change of a river from a pure stream into a polluted and poisoned drain. He called attention to the fact that such a nuisance might lead to war between independent nations upon a great river like the Danube.

But the court further said, and this expresses the decision reached today:

"Before this court ought to intervene, the case should be of serious magnitude, and clearly and fully proved, and the principle to be applied should be one which the court prepared deliberately to maintain against all consideration on the other side."

St. Louis Case Swept Aside.

In ending the case the allegations made by St. Louis are swept aside completely by the court in the conclusion of the decision, in which it is said:

"We might go more into detail, but we believe we have said enough to explain our point of view and our opinion of the evidence as it stands. What the future may develop, of course, we cannot tell. But our conclusion upon the present evidence is that the case presented falls so far below the allegations of the bill that it is not brought within the principles heretofore established in the cases."

From this paragraph it will be seen that the court has dismissed the case now. St. Louis has no cause for complaint; but, on the other hand, the court intimates that if in the future it can be established that Chicago is creating a nuisance dangerous to health, and if that fact can be clearly proved, the Supreme court will surely interfere, either to shut up the drainage canal entirely or to compel the city of Chicago to employ proper dilution to prevent danger to the health of the people below her.

During the course of the trial Chief Justice Fuller, in a pointed manner, asked one

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

SUMMARY OF
The Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1906.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Increasing cloudiness with probably showers by Tuesday night, Wednesday fair and slightly cooler, brisk southerly shifting to westerly winds.
Sunrise, 6:41; sunset, 5:29. Moonrise, 4:54 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 50, min. 33, mean 41, normal for the day 27. Excess for 1906, 252.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1906, 1.05 inches.
Wind, S., max. 24 miles an hour, at 7 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 90%, 7 p. m. 87%.
Barometer, sea level, 7 a. m. 30.16, 7 p. m. 30.00.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

TRIBUNE TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 100.

The Tribune Want Ads Will Be Found on Pages 9 to 12.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme court held St. Louis has no cause of complaint against Chicago drainage canal; may have cause in future; St. Louis itself in danger of suits from cities lower down river. Page 1.

Supreme court decided that railroad company could not sell own coal below market price and thus in effect give rebate on cost of transportation. Page 1.

Conference of state delegates on uniform divorce legislation given basis of statute by Pennsylvania state resolution. Page 4.

Congress urged to permit American officials to receive decorations and gifts from foreign governments. Page 4.

President Roosevelt sent engineer reports to congress with declaration that he would proceed to construction of lock type canal across Panama unless ordered by congress to build sea level waterway. Page 6.

DOMESTIC.

Moyer and Haywood accused directly of murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho; confession of man in jail said to reveal widespread conspiracy to murder Colorado officials. Page 1.

District Attorney Jerome issued subpœnas for witnesses in criminal prosecution of life insurance cases; indictments expected. Page 1.

Witness in Missouri oil ouster case testified of dual rôle of trust; territory divided to allay suspision. Page 4.

FOREIGN.

King's speech opening parliament challenged by Joseph Chamberlain as foreshadowing effort to give Ireland home rule. Page 5.

Germany rejected France's proposal for Franco-Spanish control of police in Morocco. Page 5.

LOCAL.

Four Augustana hospital nurses told police of seeing two men dragging dead man in Lincoln park. Page 1.

Dr. Hirsch suggested establishment of social settlement for millionaires' sons. Page 1.

County graft committee made public first report on investigation of John A. Linn's administration of Circuit court clerk's office. Page 2.

Reported that Union Traction company is to be ousted, preparatory to consolidation of street car lines. Page 2.

Food Commissioner J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin explained duties of state commission; contrast between ideals and Illinois board is great. Page 2.

Prosecution of dance hall owners for selling liquor to minors marked progress of police action against breeding places of crime. Page 2.

Two women attacked on west side by rowdies, who escaped; one lost $40. Page 2

Action by grand jury against Creelman and officials of Bank of America expected within week; involuntary bankruptcy proceedings pending against two Creelman companies. Page 3.

Prof. Foster's book, which ministers are assailing, published in accordance with policy of late president of University of Chicago. Page 3.

Government Agent Durand's testimony strengthened hopes of indicted packers for immunity. Page 3.

Eighty-six families driven from Park Gate hotel by fire, which damaged building to extent of $5,000. Page 3.

Members of orchestra at Great Northern theater went on strike after finishing overture of evening show. Page 3.

Taxation of telephone poles, which corporation counsel's office declared would be legal, being considered. Page 4.

Permanent civic reform discussed by representatives of four religious denominations at banquet. Page 5.

First state civil service trial to open today at Lincoln; carpenter accused of incompetency. Page 5.

Reorganization of Evanston Industrial School for Girls demanded by investigating committee's report. Page 7.

Council committee began work on annual appropriation bill. Page 14.

NEW YORK.

Leading New York lawyer found after he had wandered in dazed state for eight weeks. Page 5.

Miners' chief, Mitchell, declines offer of Peoria democrats to accept nomination for congress. Page 5.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Tone of liquidation, apparent in New York stock market for some time, checked; issues closed stronger. Page 12.

Fresh eggs declined another cent on liberal receipts and big stock. Page 12.

American Can sold off on local exchange from 68 to 66; Diamond Match continued weak. Page 13.

Hogs made new high notch at $6.30; cattle market weak; sheep slow. Page 13.

J. K. Sebree refused to accept terms recommended by appraisers, covering Thompson hotel property, 151-153 Dearborn street. Page 14.

SPORTING.

Los Angeles Jockey club took steps to probe Ascot scandal; meeting to be called. Page 8.

Wisconsin faculty may recede from stand if students guarantee clean sport. Page 8.

President Murphy of Nationals secured Pitcher Frank Dickinson of University of Chicago. Page 8.

Three of ten starters in steeplechase at City park fell; jockeys injured. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE		Pennsylvania.
BREMEN	Main	Chemnitz.
GENOA	Moltke	
GIBRALTAR		Rhein.
GLASGOW	Columbia	Astoria.
GLASGOW	Carthaginian	
HAMBURG	Patricia	
NAPLES	P. Adalbert	
NAPLES	Republic	
NEW YORK	Bretagne	
PLYMOUTH	St. Louis	
SCOTTISH AIR	Ivernia	

KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR RAILROADS.

Supreme Court Decides Common Carrier Cannot Sell Its Own Coal at Rebate Basis Price.

WAY OPEN FOR RATE LAW

Opinion Indicates That Bill Now Pending in Congress Is Clearly Within the Constitution.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—By a decision of the Supreme court handed down by Justice White today a broad extension of the interstate commerce law was established as the law of the land.

It was held that a railroad company, which is a common carrier, could not own and mine coal or own and transport any other commodity and then sell that coal or commodity below the market price so as, in effect, to make the reduction a rebate on the cost of transportation.

The Supreme court established the broad general principle that a reduction in the price of coal owned by a railroad at the mines might be used as an indirect rebate of the transportation charge, and, therefore, be prohibited by the original interstate commerce law.

The decision is a sensational one, because it seems to indicate the purpose of the Supreme court to interpret the interstate commerce law in the interest of the people and shippers as against the railroads. To that extent this decision has a direct influence upon pending legislation in congress.

Paves Way for Rate Bill.

The court had broadened the interstate commerce law to such an extent as to make it apparent that the rate regulation bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate is clearly within the authority of congress.

This last decision of the Supreme court is one of a long line, every one of which has upheld the interstate commerce law and has broadened it with the exception of one which declares that the law did not give the commission authority to fix a specific reasonable rate. This is what the pending legislation proposes to do, and with that correction the interstate commerce law will apparently be impregnable so far as the Supreme court is concerned.

By its decision today the Supreme court perpetually enjoins the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from carrying coal at less than the published rates.

The decision was delivered by Justice White, and the effect will be far reaching and compel other railroads to abandon the practice which led to the suit in which the decision was today rendered.

Statement of the Case.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company had contracted to carry coal from the Kanawha district in West Virginia to Newport News and thence by water to Connecticut for delivery to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railway company at $2.75 per ton. The railroad, after paying for the coal at the mines and the cost of transportation from Newport News to Connecticut, received only 28 cents per ton for carrying the coal from the Kanawha district to Newport News. The published rate for carrying coal from this district to Newport News was $1.45 per ton.

Suit was brought by the interstate commerce commission against the road for violating the interstate commerce act which requires adherence to published rates. An injunction was issued by the Circuit court in West Virginia, and an appeal taken to the Supreme court by the railroad company.

Plea of the Railroads.

The railroad company set up the claim that, although the price which it received for the coal was less than the total outlay, including its published rates, this did not amount to a kind," said Dr. Hirsch, "and when the founders of it allowed men to turn over to it dead money to become a power for good they were doing those rich men a favor. Charity, as the word is known today, is only a bribe of moneyed men to make a community forget the wrongs heaped upon it. 'Charitable people' give money so that they may appear in the guise of a benefactor. Charity, as it is known nowadays, is only a cloak to make people think the giver is deserving of praise.

"Away with the word charity. We don't want to hear the word in settlement work. The people of this neighborhood will not come to this settlement, the boys and girls will remain away from it if charity lurks within these walls.

Prefer Word "Philanthropy."

"In place of the word charity let us substitute the word 'philanthropy.' This is the better word. It means the love of mankind—not simply charity for mankind. It is this spirit that has moved the founders of all settlements. The settlement workers in giving themselves to others receive much more than they give. Their lives have become richer and their souls have become gladdened. Those who give their lives to a community receive much more than they bring to it.

"As a matter of fact, the children you hear playing in the street in this community are superior any way to many of those on the boulevards. The people of the Ghetto here often are superior to the residents of the avenues and boulevards. The rich are to be pitied. Let us establish settlements for the rich men's sons on the south side.

"Many of the rich men at the clubs are far less educated than the workingmen of this district out here. The men who live here read and they progress along educational lines. Ask the rich man at the club if he has read this or that book which goes to make met nobler and better and stronger in mind. He will shake his head in ignorance. Ask many of these people of the Ghetto the same questions, and they will brighten up with the knowledge they have gained from those books through long hours of study.

Rich Women Are Criticised.

"You hear some rich women go back to the boulevards and tell their friends that they have been over in the settlement. They act as if they had done something brave. They tell how unclean the people are and what sights they found there. They want self-admiration, and so they pretend that they have done a wonderful act. I tell you, friends, that is not the spirit of settlement work. It is not condescension to go into this work, but it is a stepping higher.

"In establishing a Jewish settlement we are justified in segregation from the non-Jew, because we have a special work to perform here. Usually, however, I am opposed to segregation."

Judge Julian W. Mack emphasized the importance of living in a settlement to accomplish the greatest work. Miss Jane Addams and others spoke.

The Settlement house was erected by the Jewish people at a cost of nearly $14,000. It is spacious and well arranged. It will seek to fill the same place in the Ghetto that Hull house does in Halsted street.

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

RICH YOUNG MEN ASSAILED.

Social Settlement for Millionaires' Sons Suggested.

DR. HIRSCH FLAYS WEALTH.

Declares Charity Is Used as a Cloak for Selfishness.

"Along with the other social settlements in Chicago let us open a settlement on the south side for the benefit of the millionaires' sons. Most of these rich young men are failures. The successful one, as we count success, is the exception. It seems to me that the rich are to be pitied."

Thus spoke Dr. Emil G. Hirsch at the Sinai temple in an address last evening at the dedicatory exercises for the new Maxwell street Jewish settlement, Twelfth and Clinton streets. Dr. Hirsch assailed the charitable acts of rich men as efforts in many cases to compel the admiration of their friends. He emphasized the necessity of true philanthropy in settlement work and not mere charity on the part of the rich, who seek to secure praise for their own selfish enjoyment.

Privilege for the Rich.

"It is a privilege for the rich to have the chance to contribute to an institution of this

MINERS' LEADERS IN MURDER PLOT.

Confession Reveals Greatest Conspiracy Since Days of the Molly Maguires.

PROVED BY DETECTIVES.

Federation Officers Are Directly Charged with the Killing of the Ex-Governor of Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The confession of Henry Orchard, implicating Western Federation of Miners officials in the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg rivals the most sensational conspiracy at wholesale assassination brought to light since the exposure of the "Molly Maguires" in 1877.

Orchard's confession, it is stated, has been verified in important details by detectives. The confession has not been made public, but it is admitted that Orchard confesses that it was he who fired the bomb that blew up former Gov. Steunenberg at his home in Caldwell, Idaho, on the evening of Dec. 30. He says he tried to assassinate the governor on Christmas day, intending to shoot him with a shotgun. He found he could not effect his purpose without also killing members of Steunenberg's family, and decided to spare them, postponing the crime until a later time. He hid the gun and cartridges. They have since been found by the detectives working on the case at the place indicated by Orchard.

Attempt to Kill Judge.

Orchard also declares that he attempted, at the behest of the men now under arrest, together with two others, to assassinate Judge Luther M. Goddard, who as a member of the Colorado Supreme court had ruled against the miners. The bomb failed to explode as it should, and was hidden in a spot where it has since been found by the detectives.

Again, Orchard's confession states that the conspirators had placed bombs at the gateways of two other members of the Colorado Supreme court, and that more than a dozen attempts had been made to assassinate former Gov. James H. Peabody of Colorado. An investigation since the confession was made disclosed the presence of bombs in exactly the spots indicated. The man who unearthed the bombs, a prominent member of the Colorado National Guard, is now in Boise, having accompanied the party that returned with Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. He will appear as a witness in the Orchard trial, it is said, to prove the truth of the alleged confession.

Plot Laid in Denver.

Orchard has, it is claimed, told of the workings of an "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, maintained in Denver; gives details of a plot that led to the killing of a number of men in the Telluride district in Colorado and information about various outrages at Cripple Creek. He implicated Jack Simpkins and a man named Adams in the Steunenberg conspiracy. Officers are searching for both these men in Oregon. They are supposed to be in the vicinity of Haines.

Orchard is said to have confessed that wholesale assassinations were planned at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, chiefly by refugees from the camps at Cripple Creek and Telluride.

It is also said that Orchard's confession gives a history of the explosion at the Independence station near Cripple Creek on June 6, 1904, which killed fourteen men and injured many others.

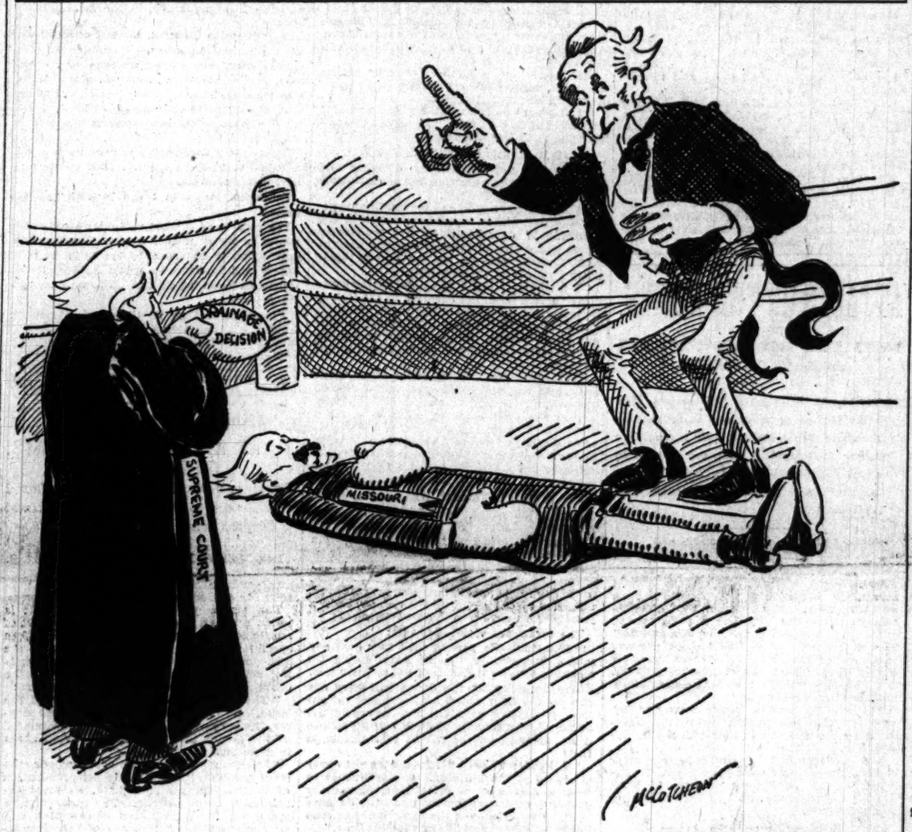
Prisoners Closely Guarded.

Charles H. Moyer, William B. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, all accused in Orchard's confession, arrived in Boise on a special train from Denver, and were at once placed in widely separated cells at the state penitentiary. They are allowed to communicate with no one.

The officers in charge of the prisoners were Adjt. Gen. Bulkeley Wells of Colorado, Col. D. W. Strickland of the governor's staff, three operatives of the detective agency, and

(Continued on page 5, column 5.)

MISSOURI SIMPLY *HAD* TO BE SHOWN.



TELL OF MURDER IN PARK.

Nurses Report Seeing Dead Man Dragged to Lincoln Lagoon.

POLICE FIND THE TRAIL.

Mystery of What Became of Body Still Defies Solution.

Lincoln Park has another mystery that may develop a murder. A story of seeing two men dragging a dead man along the Lake Shore drive in the park was told to the police by four nurses from the Augustana hospital, Lincoln and Garfield avenues, and has furnished a new problem for solution. Beyond marks on the shore of the north end of the lagoon, which apparently have been caused by the dragging of a body across the sand, there is no further clew for the police to work on.

According to the four nurses—Miss Bean, Miss McConkey, Miss Boren, and Miss Bard—they were relieved from duty at 9 o'clock Sunday night and left the hospital to take a walk. They went over east through the park.

Two Men Dragging a Third.

"We had reached a point 200 feet north of the high bridge which spans the lagoon," said Miss Bean, "when we saw two men dragging a third one between them. We believed the man to be under the influence of liquor and we went up to the men and protested against his being treated so harshly by his companions. The two men said 'they guessed he was all right,' and for us not to bother about it.

"Then we looked closely at the third man. It seemed to us that he was dead. His face was set and there were deep wounds on his face, around which the blood had dried. At his juncture another man stepped from the bushes along the roadway and started across the drive. Then we became frightened and ran.

"We raced clear across the park and came out on Webster avenue. There we met a policeman and told him what we had seen. He ran into the park and we returned to the hospital."

Policeman Finds Trail.

The policeman referred to was Patrolman Charles Carlson of the Lincoln park force. He reported later that he ran to the place designated by the nurses and that he could find traces of where some body apparently had been dragged along the roadway. He said the tracks led him to the shore of the lagoon, at a place where there was no ice. He could find no trace of any of the men, however.

When Chief Charles Busch of the Lincoln park police learned of the report yesterday morning he sent out men to find the four nurses, whose names Carlson had neglected to secure. They were found late in the afternoon.

Meanwhile a force of park employés dragged the lagoon all day, but no body was recovered. Chief Busch said that at that point near the outlet into the lake there is a strong undercurrent, and that probably, if a body had been thrown into the water, it would be drawn under the floating ice. This morning, he said, he would continue the investigation and proceed with the dragging of the lagoon and the outlet to the lake.

Delay in Police Report.

Lieut. Robert Schlau of the North Halsted street station was not informed of the case until in the afternoon, when he immediately communicated with Chief Collins and Assistant Chief Schuettler. Both of these men went at once to the station to learn the facts in the case.

Chief Collins was angry at the delay in reporting the case, and declared that a thorough investigation of the entire matter would be made this morning.

The nurses say the alleged victim was apparently 40 years old and well dressed.

BIG LOANS TO CREELMAN BY ANOTHER LOCAL BANK.

Jackson Trust and Savings Being Examined—President W. H. Eagan Director in One of Borrower's Companies

Following the disclosures of the Creelman loans in the Bank of America and the discovery that W. H. Eagan, president of the Jackson Trust and Savings bank, was a director in the F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing company, it was reported that State Bank Examiner Jones last night entered the Jackson Trust to make an examination of the institution's affairs.

Friends of the bank, who stood ready to give it aid, were unable to get a full statement of its assets, and in consequence offers of assistance were withdrawn yesterday.

F. E. Creelman had loans with the institution, it is reported, from $60,000 to $100,000. Those who were willing to assist the bank were unable to discover the exact amount of these loans or the character of the collateral. The smallest estimate of the bank's loss was $20,000. This is taken to mean that the losses are much greater, inasmuch as this estimate was made by a friend of the institution.

The stock of the Jackson Trust and Savings bank was offered at $110 a share, against a price of $130 on Saturday. None of the stockholders of record would bid for shares.

The Deckers, who own banks in Wisconsin, are the principal shareholders in the Jackson Trust and Savings bank, holding approximately $130,000 out of $250,000 of the bank's stock. They had not displayed, up to last night, any disposition to come to the active assistance of the bank.

TWAIN SPRINGS A NEW JOKE.

Says in Message to Friend It's Nobler to Teach Goodness to Others—and Less Trouble.

New York, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—Having had himself photographed recently, Mark Twain has sent one of the pictures to Frank Lawrence of the Lotos club with this note:

"Take note of this, Frank Lawrence, old friend of mine: To be good is to be noble; but to teach others how to be good is nobler—and no trouble. S. L. CLEMENS."

REAL SUICIDE ACT ON STAGE.

Audience at Denver Theater Believes Woman's Shooting of Self Part of Vaudeville Sketch.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 19.—Mrs. C. A. Welder left a box seat in the Crystal theater at the opening of the afternoon performance, made her way to the stage, and shot herself before the audience. She probably will die. The audience thought it was part of a vaudeville sketch until the woman was carried from the stage.

JEROME STARTS INSURANCE SUITS

Begins Criminal Proceedings in New York Graft Cases by Issuing Subpœnas for Witnesses.

THREE BIG CONCERNS HIT

Basis for Action Found in Revelations Disclosed by Report of the Armstrong Committee.

New York, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—District Attorney Jerome this afternoon caused a large number of subpœnas to be issued for witnesses who can give testimony against the officers of at least three of the large life insurance companies—the Mutual, New York Life, and Equitable.

These witnesses are to go before the February grand jury tomorrow. Other witnesses are to follow them daily. It is stated in the Criminal Courts building that no other business than insurance grafts will be considered in the grand jury room between now and Friday night.

Upon the strength of the testimony thus secured indictments, it is expected, will be returned against some of the men who stand the highest or have stood the highest until lately in the life insurance world.

Basis in Armstrong Hearing.

The facts brought out at the recent inquisition by the Armstrong senate committee will furnish the probable basis of prosecution. It now is known that for two weeks Matthew C. Fleming, who assisted Charles E. Hughes in the Armstrong investigation, has been carefully going over the records of that inquiry at his office, having been especially retained by District Attorney Jerome for this work for assistance in the steps that now are about to be taken.

During the fortnight Mr. Fleming has held frequent consultations with the district attorney. He submitted to District Attorney Jerome today statements upon which the charges are to be laid before the grand jury. Mr. Jerome immediately decided to act without further delay. Other matters have been mapped out for tomorrow's session of the grand jury, but these were set aside and the next four days assigned to life insurance cases exclusively.

Secrecy as to Subpœnas.

The first batch of indictments is expected Friday evening, although some presentments may be handed in sooner.

The utmost secrecy was preserved in issuing subpœnas. Mr. Jerome and his assistants refused to give out any names, but it is learned that some of the men most prominently mentioned in the recent disclosures will be among the first witnesses to go before the grand jury.

"So far as I know the Mutual Reserve is the only company to be made the subject of investigation by the grand jury at this time," said Assistant District Attorney Nott. Officers of the company and other witnesses are to be summoned to testify.

Elsewhere it was learned that the Mutual Reserve scandals will be taken up first. The New York Life will be next in order.

Suit Against McCurdys.

The Mutual Life Insurance company has brought suits for restitution against Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance company; his son, Robert H. McCurdy; his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud; and Charles H. Raymond, head of the Mutual's metropolitan agency firm.

The summonses were issued in the actions last Thursday, and today all the defendants entered appearance through their lawyers and accepted service. Delancey Nichol of Nichol, Anabel & Lindsay represents the McCurdys, and John S. Wise is counsel for Thebaud and Raymond, the former being associated with Raymond in the agency firm of C. H. Raymond & Co. The Mutual Life is represented in the actions by Joseph H. Choate and Julien T. Davies, the company's general solicitor.

The complaints have not been served as yet. President Peabody of the Mutual, beyond saying that each of the defendants was being sued for an accounting, declined to discuss the grounds for action. It is known though that papers are being prepared in eight suits, and it is likely that each of the defendants will have to face, in addition to the action for an accounting, a suit for the recovery of specific sums. In the suit against the members of the firm of Raymond & Co. will appear a new allegation which may result in further disclosures in regard to the amount of money which flowed from the Mutual into the pockets of the McCurdys.

Got Commissions on Premiums.

This allegation, it is understood, will be that Raymond & Co., in which the son of McCurdy was interested first, and later the son-in-law, Thebaud, got a commission on a large part of the money which the Mutual Life received yearly on premiums. Raymond & Co., it is said, acted as a sort of collection agency for the company, and most of the premium money passed through that firm. An officer of the Mutual admitted today that this is to be one of the points in the suits against Raymond & Co., but he could not give any estimate as to what the collection of commissions may have amounted to. It is reported they would foot up to a large sum.

The suit against ex-President McCurdy will undoubtedly be to recover the increase in his salary from $100,000 to $150,000, and the campaign contributions made under his direction. McCurdy's salary was increased in 1901. Action for the recovery of that money has already been formally recommended by the Mutual's self-investigating committee. This claim against the Mutual's former president will alone amount to $200,000. Testimony adduced before the Armstrong investigating committee showed that $90,000 had been contributed to the republican national committee in the last three campaigns, and $2,500 to the republican congressional committee in 1904. In addition to that, there were contributions to the New York state campaign committee. Senator Platt testified that he got $10,000 yearly from the Mutual Life for several years.

Netted Him $1,165,828.

Robert H. McCurdy will be held for excessive commissions which he received from the company, both as a member of the firm of Raymond & Co. and as the manager of the foreign business. The Truesdale investigating committee has held that some of the contracts under which he received these payments never were properly authorized. Young McCurdy's commissions on foreign business from 1896 amounted net to $1,165,828.59. From Raymond & Co. he cleared in commissions, part of them being received at the same time when he was drawing commissions on foreign

business, an amount of $530,728.91. In addition to this he received in the last few years $93,000 in salary, bringing his net returns from the company, as disclosed by the Armstrong insurance committee, up to more than $1,700,000 since 1886.

Thebaud, since 1892, when he became a member of the firm of Raymond & Co., cleared $932,823 in commissions on business written. The two McCurdys and Thebaud, according to the figures brought out in the state inquiry, received $4,534,120 from the Mutual Life in the last twenty years.

Reasons Why Fish Resigned.

Further facts in regard to the circumstances which led to Fish's retirement from the board came to light today. Fish, before he got out, succeeded in putting the two other members of the committee, William H. Truesdale and John W. Auchincloss, definitely on record in regard to President Peabody's action in refusing to comply with the terms of the requisition. The requisition, as originally sent to the president, was signed by all three members of the committee, and called for information which, if furnished, might, it is said, have resulted in suits against members of the board of trustees.

Fish, at the last meeting of the committee which he attended, introduced a resolution to the effect that, whereas the chairman of the committee, Truesdale, had, without authority and in the absence of the other two members of the committee, advised the president of the company that the requisition could be held in abeyance; that the president be instructed to comply with the requisition forthwith. This resolution was voted down, 2 to 1. Fish then resigned.

It was authoritatively denied today that the books of records which had disappeared from the Mutual's supply department were of any great importance. One of the officers of the company intimated today that the books had disappeared coincidentally with the disappearance of Andy Fields, who was head of the department and also the Mutual's legislative agent. In the opinion of this officer the books were gone forever. He did not venture an opinion about Fields.

One of the officers of the company called attention today to the record of Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham as a Mutual trustee. Peckham has written one or two letters to the Mutual's self-investigating committee complaining of dilatory methods in the reorganization of the Mutual.

"According to the records of the company," said this officer, "Justice Peckham has not attended a meeting of the Mutual's board of trustees since May 22, 1889."

It is reported that two of the remaining members of the Truesdale investigating committee are considering the selection of former Attorney General John W. Griggs as counsel for the committee. The committee's present counsel, D-Cady Herrick, James B. Dill, Bainbridge Colby, and William G. Choate have not resigned as yet, but it is expected they will get out as the result of the retirement of Fish.

Requisition May Lift Lid.

The much talked of requisition, which caused a split and bids fair before the trouble is settled to throw the lid on the Mutual wide open, reads in part as follows:

"If any employé—meaning a trustee or an officer as well—of the company has any business relation with any other corporation or company in which the Mutual Life Insurance company has stock or any interest, then give the name of such employé, his position with the other company or corporation, and the compensation he receives therefor. If any employé, in any shape, manner, or form, has received or is receiving, directly or indirectly, any perquisites from the Mutual Life or such other corporation or company other than his salary or stated compensation, give the amount of such perquisites, and why and how received, for how long the same has been received, and what officer of the Mutual Life authorizes the same. State who of the employés is related by blood or marriage to any one of the directors, or principal officers, or heads of the departments, and what is the degree of such relationship, and who is the officer or head of the department to whom he is related."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Representative Mann of Illinois introduced today his bill for voluntary federal supervision of insurance companies, a summary of which was printed in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago.

TO PROBE CHARGES AGAINST NATION'S HOME FOR INSANE.

Superintendent Denies Brutal Treatment of Patients, but Agents Will Investigate Hospital Conditions.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—There will be a thorough investigation of the charges regarding the condition of affairs at the St. Elizabeth government asylum for the insane made by agents of the Medico-Legal society of the District of Columbia. This was determined upon today by the board of visitors to the institution of which Dr. Gunnell, formerly surgeon general of the army, is president. The work of the board will be protracted and it is not expected that any report will be forthcoming from it for a month.

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the hospital, today made a statement regarding the charges of brutality and ill treatment of patients contained in the report of the committee. Dr. White said:

"I can say without fear of contradiction that there are fewer cases of disorder and maltreatment in this community of the insane than there is in the average town of an equal number of sane persons. Any employé, even though he be a member of my official staff, who maltreats one of the unfortunates under his care or condones such an offense will be instantly dismissed by me."

Dr. White said that considerably more injuries, and frequently serious ones, were inflicted on attendants by the insane persons than was the reverse.

"I will not tolerate the abuse of the unfortunate people under my care, and I have never done so," he added.

GROSVENOR TAKES A TRICK.

Ohio Congressman Gets Committee to Rescind Action in Calling a Convention.

Columbus, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Facing certain defeat for renomination to congress from the Eleventh district, Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor today captured the congressional committee by swinging one vote, and his cohorts declare tonight he will be renominated. The committee has been called to meet tomorrow in Columbus to rescind its action in calling the convention at Lancaster on Wednesday.

ROW OVER SMALLPOX CASES.

La Salle, Ill., Families Quarantined for What Their Physicians Declare Is Chickenpox.

La Salle, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The action of the board of health in placing smallpox quarantine regulations about two families whose physicians declare the disease is chicken pox has caused a row. The house owners repeatedly have torn down the placards despite the state board of health's physician declares the disease smallpox.

HENDERSON RESTING EASILY.

His Sight May Be Affected as Result of a Second Stroke of Paralysis.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 19.—Col. David B. Henderson, former speaker of the house, is resting more easily tonight following his second stroke of paralysis. The entire left side of his body is affected. Physicians are not yet able to say whether Col. Henderson's sight is permanently affected.

TOURISTS PUT IN QUARANTINE.

Two Carloads of Passengers Bound for California Are Sidetracked at Reno, Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 19.—Two carloads of passengers on the Southern Pacific are sidetracked in Reno tonight under strict quarantine because of a case of smallpox discovered when the train was near Winnemucca, Nev., shortly before noon today. The passengers are tourists from the east bound for California.

"CONTRASTS" HIT STATE FOOD MEN.

Prof. J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin Outlines Work Done by the Commission in His State.

GIVES IDEALS TO JONES.

Speaker at Buttermakers' Convention Shows What an Efficient Board Can Accomplish.

The Illinois food commission might have gathered some valuable suggestions yesterday from Prof. J. Q. Emery, state dairy and food commissioner of Wisconsin. Mr. Emery spoke at the National Creamery and Buttermakers' convention, which opened at the Coliseum Annex, on "The Service that a State Dairy and Food Commissioner Can Render." Mayor Dunne delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Emery did not directly criticise the Illinois commission or its head, "Absent Hanby Jones," the politician from Crawford county, for that would not have been ethical. He told what the commission in his state was doing, and the contrast between that and what the Illinois commission is not doing furnished food for thought.

"The first thing that a commission ought to do," said Mr. Emery, "is to work with all its might and main for the most effective pure food laws which can be devised."

(The state food law in Illinois is admittedly one of the most inadequate in the United States. It is a conglomeration of conflicting statutes, the first made in 1845. Everything is jumbled up. The last act of 1889, creating the food commission and a $2,500 a year place for Jones, does not provide for much of anything else. Food commissioners from other states laugh at it.)

Comparisons at Illinois' Expense.

"Inspectors," said Mr. Emery, "should be men of technical ability, of clean personal habits, and under civil service regulations. In Wisconsin the inspectors either are former grocers or creamery experts."

[The Illinois inspectors are political workers, who do little, if any inspecting, their $3 a day salary being regarded as their reward for services at primaries and elections in getting out the vote. The commission had a good inspector once—a woman, and she was discharged because she had no political pull. None of the inspectors are under civil service. The Chicago Medical society at its last meeting passed a resolution recommending civil service for the food commission. This also would let out Jones.]

Tells of Needed Laws.

"The law," continued Mr. Emery, "should compel the testing of cream by weight and not by measure. Specific gravity varies so much that the measuring test is altogether inadequate. There should be a law requiring the cleansing of all milk and cream cans, sanitary condition of creameries and cheese factories and stables, and it should be enforced strictly."

Tell that to "Food Expert" Rudolph M. Patterson of the Illinois food commission, the politician from the First ward, who is charged with not knowing how to milk a cow. He will inform you that the milk dealers and dairymen of Illinois have been fined occasionally. The fines, however, never are imposed for anything except the presence of formaldehyde in milk. The law does not require the testing of cream by weight in this state, although that is of great importance.]

Wisconsin People Safeguarded.

"We issue a bulletin every three months," continued Mr. Emery, "giving a list of adulterated foods, the dealer, and manufacturer, and they are distributed broadcast so that the people may be on their guard. The Wisconsin commission had an exhibit of adulterated food and showed it in thirty cities and towns to warn the people. It is the only thing that will bring manufacturers of adulterated foods to their senses. A manufacturer of adulterated baking powder and a manufacturer of adulterated catsup got down on their knees to the commission and said that they would comply with any regulation if we would take from the exhibit their wares. Now they are strictly complying with the law regulating labeling."

[The Illinois commission gets out a report once a year, and if any bulletins of its work are issued "The Tribune" does it.]

Emery Doesn't Work Over Phone.

Mr. Emery differs from "Absent Hanby Jones" in another important essential, but he did not say anything about it in his speech. Commissioner Jones lives at Robinson, Ill., and he conducts his office by the long distance telephone message.

"Mr. Emery does not use the telephone," said his assistant, J. G. Moore. "He is at his office every day. He lives at Albion, twenty-five miles from Madison, and he's that apprehensive that he won't be at his office on time Monday morning, that he starts from home Sunday night. Sunday is the only day that he spends at home. His duties keep him busy."

Mr. Jones is busy also, but mostly with politics.

The butter makers' convention will last several days. It is being held in connection with the National Dairy and Pure Food show at the Coliseum. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner of Ottawa, Canada, will deliver the first address at the session this afternoon. His subject will be "Dairy Conditions in Canada."

Another Convention Is Opened.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments began in the afternoon with an executive session held in the Coliseum. Today's session will be open to the public, and discussions of milk, milk products, condensed milk, ice cream, and cheese will take place.

Arrangements are being made by the manager of the show for several milking and churning contests. The churning contests will be conducted on the second floor of the annex, the old fashioned paddle churns being used. Following the contests several of the manufacturers of automatic churns will demonstrate the superiority and timesaving qualities of their products over the old fashioned implements.

POLICE WHIP YOUNG TIPPLERS.

Novel Punishment Given Three Evansville Lads Who Pleaded Guilty to Drunkenness.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Frank Benton, John Klien, and Thomas Steels, about 18 years of age, chose to be whipped by the police this morning rather than serve a workhouse sentence.

The young men had pleaded guilty to drunkenness, and their parents, at the suggestion of Judge Winfrey, who is an advocate of the whipping post, agreed the defendants should be whipped at the police station instead of being fined and sent to the workhouse.

After the lash had been laid on good and strong by a big policeman the young men were dismissed.

WILL ARGUE MICHALEK CASE.

Mann Elections Committee to Hear Legal Discussion of Chicagoan's Rights on Wednesday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Elections committee No. 1 of the house, of which Representative Mann of Chicago is chairman, will hear arguments on Wednesday on the question whether Representative Michalek of Chicago is an American citizen and qualified to sit in the house of representatives. Samuel Alschuler of Chicago, who was the democratic candidate for governor in 1906, will appear in support of the complaint filed against Michalek, and Mr. Wilkinson of Chicago will make an argument in his behalf.

Evanston Woman in Club Drama.

MRS. WILLIAM C. EVANS

Members of the Evanston Country club will appear this evening in two one act comedies, which will be the last plays of the season before the club. The plays are entitled "My Neighbor's Wife," adapted from the French by Alfred Buan; and "Petticoat Perfidy," by Sir Charles Young.

Parts in the former, in which Mrs. William C. Evans will have the leading role, will be taken by William McCormick, John A. Dickson, William C. Evans, Miss Miriam Anthony, Mrs. John A. Dickson, and Mrs. William C. Evans.

The cast for "Petticoat Perfidy" Friday will include Mrs. James R. Baker, Mrs. William B. Walrath, and Mlle. Anna Scaffe. The last of the club's formal entertainments for the season will be a supper and dance on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

ATTACKS ON TWO WOMEN.

WEST SIDE ROWDIES CONTINUE ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Mrs. Annie Milligan, While on Her Way to Lodge Meeting, Is Seized by Robber, Who Takes $40 from Her After Attempting to Drag Her Into a Passageway—Girl Is Assailed by Ruffian, Who Flees as a Street Car Approaches.

Two more women were attacked last evening by west side rowdies and in both instances the assailant escaped.

Mrs. Annie Milligan, 1229 West Adams street, was attacked at Sacramento avenue and West Lake street by a man who, after attempting to drag her into a passageway, snatched her purse, containing $40, and fled. The attack was made while many persons were in the street and the scene was but a few blocks from where Miss Catherine Somers, 1619 West Harrison street, was assaulted by a robber last Friday night.

The Warren avenue police were notified and several policemen searched the neighborhood for the robber, but their efforts were unavailing.

Mrs. Milligan left her residence soon after 6 o'clock to go to a meeting of a lodge. As she was nearing Sacramento avenue in West Lake street a man who had been following her seized her.

Robber Escapes in Alley.

"What's your hurry, lady?" the robber remarked as he jerked her toward him.

She screamed and fought with the man, but he dragged her close to the building, and by twisting her wrists forced her to drop her purse. Then he fled north in Sacramento avenue.

Several pedestrians who were attracted by Mrs. Milligan's shouts for assistance pursued the robber, but he disappeared in an alley. The chase caused much excitement, and a large crowd of persons had gathered when the patrol wagon, filled with policemen, arrived.

Mrs. Milligan said the robber was about 30 years old and poorly dressed. She thinks he followed her from the time she left her residence.

Rowdy Attacks a Girl.

Miss Emma Zuzanek, 16 years old, 2359 West Madison street, was attacked early in the evening at Forty-sixth avenue and West Madison street, by a man who struck her across the mouth. She screamed and fought with the man and he was frightened away by the approach of a car. The motorman and conductor saw the attack and pursued the girl's assailant, but were unable to capture him. The girl is threatened with nervous prostration as a result of the attack.

WOMEN BLAMED FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CHICAGO MEN

Mrs. Claflin Censures Mothers for What She Thinks Is Improper Training of Daughters.

Members of the Woman's Civic and Moral Improvement club were told yesterday that it is woman's fault that Chicago is not a city of piety; that bad men prowl the streets at night; that men lead wicked lives instead of marrying and settling down; that cheap hotels and dance halls are rising everywhere; that "mashers" infest the downtown streets.

The speaker was Mrs. E. Cornelia Claflin, who organized the club for the purpose of lending a hand to the work of combating crime in Chicago. One hundred women signed the membership roll at the first meeting.

"There would be little or no crime in Chicago," declared Mrs. Claflin, "if the mothers, the wives, and the young women of Chicago lived up to the highest standards set for womanhood.

"Scarcely a day can you pick up your newspaper that you do not read of some dreadful escapade in which a married woman, a wife, perhaps a mother, has figured. When men are unmarried they are more likely to get into trouble than otherwise. Fewer young girls would be led to destruction if man's greatest ambition was to marry a good woman.

"The present reign of crime in Chicago is due to unwilling motherhood. When a child is born to a woman who does not want to be a mother, the child's inheritance is selfishness and hatred."

Dr. John Price, another speaker, declared that Anthony Comstockism has been the cause of more crime and immorality than any other element in American life.

Dr. Anita Jacobs characterized ignorance as the cause of all crimes.

Believed Slain by Insane Wife.

Columbus, O., Feb. 19.—John Longerbauch was found dead on the floor of his home in Walhending today with his head split open, while an ax covered with blood lay near by. His wife, who is crazy, was sleeping by his side, and it is supposed that she committed the deed.

GOING TO CLOSE BAD DANCE HALLS

Inspector Wheeler to Begin Today by Prosecuting Owner of the Prima.

OBJECTS TO BAR PERMITS.

Chief Collins Still Approves Special Licenses, and Mayor Avoids Subject.

Prima hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, one of the most notorious public dance halls on the south side, is to be closed by order of Inspector Wheeler unless the ordinance regulating liquor selling to children is obeyed strictly in the future.

For the violations of this order last Saturday night, exposed in THE TRIBUNE and corroborated by police in the place, Capt. Hayes of the Thirty-fifth street station will take out warrants for the arrest of George Williams, proprietor of the hall, today.

"I will order the same thing done to all other dance halls in my district," said Inspector Wheeler. "It is difficult for us to make them live up to the law, but we will keep at it. The only thing to do is to discontinue issuing these bar permits."

With this opinion of his inspector staring him in the face and with the indisputable testimony that his men are unable to carry out his latest general order, Chief Collins refused to advocate the stopping of the permits. He still maintains that a great number of respectable societies would be injured if they could not obtain drinks after 1 o'clock.

"I have nothing to do with the moral or legal view of the subject," he said. "We are going to keep on trying to have the law obeyed. We need more men."

Mayor Dunne held aloof from the subject. With the illegality of the permits put squarely up to him, he refused to express any views as to whether they should be issued or not.

"All I can say," he remarked, "is that there is a law against selling liquor to minors. Any saloonkeeper who disobeys that gets in trouble."

Mr. Lewis was visited. The corporation counsel admitted frankly that he didn't know anything about the subject.

"I have given the matter over to one of my assistants," he said. "I expect to have an opinion in the morning."

State's Attorney Points Out Law.

With the city authorities dallying and hedging over the question, State's Attorney Healy points out the law.

"I have looked into the matter thoroughly," said Mr. Healy, "and I am unable to find anything in the statutes or city ordinances which gives city officials or any one else the right to issue permits for the sale of liquor after 1 o'clock in the morning.

"I doubt whether I have the authority to close these places, but it seems to me clearly a matter for the police department. Nobody has a right to sell drinks after 1 o'clock, permit or no permit. If any person will bring the evidence to me I will proceed against the offender.

"Eliminate the sale of liquor from dance halls and one of the greatest moral evils of our community will be wiped out. The city authorities ought not to tolerate it for a moment. In allowing these permits they also are violating a state law. It may not be right to force the mayor to obey the Sunday closing law, but a specific permit to violate this is not worth the paper it is written on."

Special Permit Ordinance.

Here is the ordinance under which the permits are issued:

Section 117—It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away any spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors, in any theater, hall, building, or premises in which public entertainments are given, nor in any room or rooms connected with the same, without a special permit from the mayor, under a penalty of not more than $100 for each offense.

The ordinance violated is this:

Section 1,350—No persons shall keep open any saloon, barroom, or tippling house during the nighttime between the hours of 1 a. m. and 5 a. m.

The majority of the dance hall bars are run on the floor above a saloon, and the saloon proprietor gets out the license in the name of some club. The latest Appellate court decision on the extent of a license is this:

"A license to keep a saloon does not cover all parts of the building. A city license to keep a saloon at a certain street number does not confer authority upon the licensee to run two saloons in the same building, one in the basement and one on the first floor."

Girls Escape with Warning.

The six girls taken from Ublich's hall, 27 North Clark street, by the police Saturday night appeared before Justice Mayer in the morning. All said they were of age except Theresa Rossi, 128 Ohio street, who admitted she was only 17 years old. Justice Mayer discharged the girls on the promise that they would not frequent such halls in the future.

PRIMARIES WILL BE LIVELY.

Anti-Crime Forces Will Give Support to Aldermanic Candidates Who Favor $1,000 License.

The fight of the anti-crime forces for the $1,000 saloon license is to be carried on vigorously until the council has voted on the ordinance. At a conference of business men held yesterday in the office of F. J. Shead it was decided to hold mass meetings in every ward during the next few days.

Temporary organization of the Anti-crime league will be made permanent at a special meeting next Monday night, probably at the Sherman house. Representatives will be sent to all of the primaries next Saturday for the purpose of supporting candidates who have stood solid for the higher license proposition.

Explaining its failure to print a notice of a high license meeting in South Chicago, the Daily Calumet said the notice was carried into its office by a stranger at a late hour on Saturday and that efforts to prove its authenticity were not successful until after the issue of the paper had been published.

FIX BLAME FOR MINE HORROR.

Members of Coroner's Jury Declare West Virginia Explosion Due to the Carelessness of Officials.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 19.—The coroner's jury in the case of the disaster to the Detroit mine on Jan. 15, in which eighteen men lost their lives from the ignition of coal dust by shots, finds that the explosion was the result of "carelessness and neglect of duty of Mine Superintendent J. E. Miner and Mine Boss R. F. Townsend, and that said Miner and Townsend are guilty of involuntary manslaughter." The jury also finds that Deputy Mine Inspector Bonner H. Hill "by reason of his neglect of duty is also guilty of involuntary manslaughter."

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the men affected by the jury's verdict.

The jury also found that the Detroit mines were owned and run by the Detroit and Kanawha Coal company, which is declared to have been grossly negligent in the operation of said mines.

SELECTED TO ASSIST HEALY.

Robert Hall McCormick Jr. Is Given Position in the State's Attorney's Office.

Robert Hall McCormick Jr., 124 Rush street, grandson of the late Leander J. McCormick, is now among State's Attorney Healy's assistants, having been appointed by Mr. Healy yesterday.

Mr. McCormick was graduated from Columbia university in 1903 and has practiced law in the east since that time. He offered his services to State's Attorney Healy in order to get the benefit of the western court experience, and will serve without compensation.

He probably will be assigned at present to the bond department.

MORE GRAFT IS REVEALED

FEES IN THE CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE ARE MISSING.

Expert Auditors Report Shortage, but John A. Linn's Practice of Destroying Books Makes Proof of Responsibility Difficult—New Method of Conducting Affairs of County Offices Is Indorsed by Board Committee and Will Be Adopted.

The county "graft" committee made public yesterday its first report as to the "graft" discovered in John A. Linn's brief administration, since December, 1904, of the office of clerk of the Circuit court.

"While we are unable, through Mr. Linn's practice of destroying his records, to charge him with peculation," said President Brundage, "the committee reports itself unable to account for the following items:

Land registration fees missing	$180
Burnt record fees missing	22
Condemnation suits, fees, not collected	930

"That is but a partial report. Evidence obtained thus far shows a considerable shortage in appearance fees, in pauper cases, and in fees collected for making certified copies. Our data on this will be complete by Saturday and will conclude our investigation of Mr. Linn's management of the office. This money can be collected from him under the law.

Further Probing Is Necessary.

"The criminal charges made against Mr. Linn relate to his much longer administration as clerk of the Superior court. The committee feels that it cannot afford to go into this field with a force of outside accountants at $100 a day, and we will turn that over to County Auditor Edwin R. Baker, who can devote the next nine or ten months to it. It will take fully that time."

The committee adopted the revised "burglar proof" system of public bookkeeping, drawn up by the expert accountants.

Contrary to its practice, while probing John A. Linn's office, the committee, now deep in its investigation of Superior Court Clerk Watt's administration, decided to hold secret sessions until its investigation is complete, which will be in about two weeks.

New Methods Suggested.

The recommendations of the accountants as to new methods are, in the main, as follows:

Applications to file suits, to enter appearances, and naturalization papers are to be stamped by the counter clerk, who fills out a receipt with carbon copy, passing the receipt, unsigned, to the cashier who takes the money, gives a receipt, and at the close of day checks up his receipts with the numbered consecutive carbon copies in the counter clerk's books.

Double entry bookkeeping to keep track of the moneys due from the city and other parties who have credit accounts.

Permanent record in bound book of "pauper cases."

Pay rolls to be checked up by the county controller by means of an "employés' register" in each office, to be signed by the clerks on their arrival and departure each day. Authenticity of signatures could be checked up in turn through the pay rolls.

President George E. Cole and Secretary Shelby M. Singleton of the Citizens' association were closeted with the committee during its entire session, having been invited to compare the findings of the accountants with the result of their own investigation. They were sealed to secrecy by the committee.

CUMMINS HURLS HOT SHOT AT AVARICE OF RAILWAYS.

Governor's Stand for Third Term Based on Desire to Frustrate Evil Efforts of Corporations.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 19.—Gov. Albert B. Cummins, in a statement issued to the republicans of Iowa today, set forth his reasons for asking a third term as governor.

The larger portion of his statement is taken up with a discussion of the subject of regulation of corporation control. He makes special reference to attempts to defeat the anti-pass and state primary bills, now pending before the state legislature, which he charges to the railroads. He says in part:

"The mask has been removed from the issue, and it is now plain. Who shall master, the corporations that are to be regulated or the people in whose name the regulation is imposed?

"While giving to the corporations the most complete protection in the prosecution of their legitimate enterprise, we must expel them from politics. The struggle now going on in Washington shows how well they prepare themselves to resist the just demands of the people. The history of the last four years in Iowa is crowded with evidence of the determination of the railway companies not only to manage their railroads but to manage the state as well.

Scores Efforts of Lobby.

"At this moment they are opposing with might and main the proposition to abolish free passes and free transportation. They ought to welcome an enactment that will require those who ride upon their trains to pay for the service, but on the contrary they are employing every other device to kill or cripple the pending measure. Why? I leave you to answer it.

"There is pending before the general assembly a measure which, if it becomes a law, will permit the voters to make their nominations by direct vote, instead of through caucuses and conventions. It does not touch the operation of railways, it does not affect their revenues, and they have no legitimate interest in it.

Railways Would Kill Bill.

"Nevertheless, they are exerting every ounce of strength which money and organization can create to defeat the primary election bill. They are hunting it to its death with a persistency and a vindictiveness I have never seen surpassed. A moment's reflection will show you why the allied corporate power has decided that there shall be no primary elections. They know that if the bill passes it will do more to lessen their influence in politics than any other measure now proposed for the public good. Let no man be deluded by the specious suggestion that primary elections will increase the power of railways. If so, these masters of intrigue who are now endeavoring to thwart the will of an overwhelming proportion of the voters of Iowa, would not be spending the winter in Des Moines."

STORMS RESIGNS FROM OFFICE.

Indiana Secretary of State Retires as Result of Financial Irregularities.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Daniel E. Storms, secretary of state, whom Gov. Hanly has been trying to oust from office for three months, handed in his resignation today, and it promptly was accepted. A few moments later it was announced that Fred Sims, former secretary of the republican state central committee, had been appointed Storms' successor.

It is understood that a condition to the resignation was that Storms should have time to make a settlement with the state, and his resignation is not to take effect till April 1.

The resignation of Mr. Storms is the culmination of the troubles which began prior to his settlement with the state in October last. In order to meet his obligations as secretary of state he was compelled to turn over his property to a trustee, and even his salary was pledged to meet notes made at that time to raise money for the settlement. When the facts became known Gov. Hanly called upon Storms for an explanation, and at the same time it developed that certain fees, which the governor contended belonged to the state, but which Storms alleged belonged to him, had not been paid into the treasury. He then demanded Storms' resignation, and later brought suit to oust him from office, but the court decided in favor of Storms. An appeal was taken and is now pending in the Supreme court.

Four of Family Burn to Death.

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 20.—Four members of his family were burned to death and three seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed the home of Patrick Grogan at Tunnell Hill, about twenty-seven miles east of this city, early this morning.

TALK OF OUSTING UNION TRACTION.

Stories Circulate That Tenant Company Is to Be Shown the Door.

99 YEAR DECISION SOON.

After Supreme Court Speaks the Situation Will Become More Clear.

Stories that the Union Traction company is to be shown Chicago's front door were common in street car circles yesterday. Nobody, however, was so rude as to suggest that it is to be unceremoniously kicked out.

Joined with these stories was the further one that if the Union Traction company is shaken off by the underlying corporations, whose unprofitable tenant it is, they will take shelter under the wing of the Chicago City company, and a consolidation of the street car properties, with plenty of money and not more indebtedness than can be taken care of, will result.

All persons in interest, however, when asked about these stories, replied that the whole matter was too far in the future just now to be talked about and there were too many uncertain elements yet to be straightened out for anybody to say absolutely what would happen.

In the meantime the matter is getting pressing as the time draws near when the tunnels must come out and facilities for getting west and north side passengers downtown arranged. If the Union Traction company were given permission to trolleyize all its cable lines so as to carry its cars over the bridges without stopping it would not know where to look for the $1,000,000 to do it with. As long as the underlying companies are saddled with the Union Traction company their financial standing is no better.

Determined to Break Leases.

So far the only thing which has been reached is a determination on the part of the underlying companies, which own the franchises, to break the leases under which the Union Traction operates, or else force the Union Traction to live up to them. This, however, will not take the form of a suit in ouster, as has been stated.

It was pointed out by representatives of both the Union Traction and the underlying companies that there is now pending in Judge Grosscup's court a case which was brought some time ago by Henry S. Robbins, for the underlying companies, seeking this exact end, and all that is necessary to do is to press the suit.

This would have been done already had it not been for the illness of W. Gurley, general counsel for the Union Traction company, who argued that it would be better to await the decision of the United States Supreme court in the "ninety-nine year cases." This is expected to come before May 1.

"It is possible that when the decision comes we will be found to have no rights at all, and if it is found that we have we will know what we have to compromise on," was the plea of the representative of the Union Traction company.

The grounds on which it will be sought to break the leases between the Union Traction and its underlying companies will be not only that not a cent of rent has been paid in three years but that the sum the Union Traction company agreed to set aside for depreciation has been used in operating expenses, that the property has not even been maintained, and, in short, that the terms of the leases have been practically ignored.

Receiver's Certificates a Burden.

The thing hurting the credit of the Union Traction company just now is the $5,000,000 and more receiver's certificates which are out. It has been an expensive receivership. As long as the Union Traction company remains in control they take precedence over other indebtedness of that corporation. If it is ousted, however, then only the stockholders of Union Traction would be liable for this indebtedness, and they might wake up some morning and find themselves defendants in suits for a stock assessment.

Relieved of their leases with the Union Traction company, it would not require much cash to take the underlying companies out of the hands of receivers, their individual indebtedness, outside of bond issues, is comparatively little. The Chicago City company easily could furnish the money for this and more than save the interest out of the economies resulting from a joint management. It is this consideration which is responsible for the report that the south side company is back of the movement among the underlying companies to break loose from Union Traction.

DECIDE HOCH'S FATE TODAY.

Gov. Deneen and Board of Pardons Will Meet This Afternoon for Final Action.

Word that Gov. Deneen and the board of pardons would consider the case of Johann Hoch this afternoon was received by Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson from Springfield yesterday morning. A pardon or an order for a new trial may follow the governor's and the board's action.

When Hoch was told of the authorities' decision he said the least he expected was an order for the rehearing of the case, and that he believed in this event he would be able to prove his innocence.

The letter to Mr. Olson was from Gov. Deneen and was short. It contained information of the decision to give Hoch a last chance to establish his innocence, and that Dr. Zeit, professor of pathology at Northwestern university would be asked to present his testimony.

Request was also made for the attendance of a representative from the state's attorney's office, but Mr. Olson said it was improbable that any one would appear to represent the prosecution.

FAILS TO SEE BIG ICEHOUSE.

Suspended Building Inspector Admits Overlooking New Structure at the South End of Lake Calumet.

An ice house 371 feet long, 171 feet wide, and 46 feet high is not a small object, but B. G. Robinson, a suspended building inspector, told the civil service commission yesterday that he did not know Swift & Co. were erecting a structure of that size on the south shore of Lake Calumet. The ice house has been built without a permit according to the officials of the building department. Robinson is accused of neglect of duty and holding two positions. He admitted he was secretary of the Mason and Builders' association, but said that it was only an honorary position and the salary was only $100 a year.

CAR JUMPS TRACK; MAN KILLED.

Trainer Joseph Osburne Loses His Life When Thrown from Train at Seventy-sixth and Wallace Streets.

Joseph T. Osburne, 25 years old, an animal trainer from Boston, Mass., was fatally injured yesterday when a train on the Western Indiana railroad in which he was riding, jumped the track at Seventy-sixth and Wallace streets. Osburne was standing inside a baggage car near the door, which was open, when the accident occurred. He was thrown from the car and his head struck against one of the railroad tracks. He died shortly afterward. The train consisted of several baggage cars filled with theatrical goods and animals to be used in a downtown theater. The cars were not damaged.

Official Killed in Trolley Wreck.

Lima, O., Feb. 19.—Morris Stein, 27 years old, assistant auditor of the Western Ohio railway, was instantly killed today in a rear end trolley collision between the Lima-Dayton limited and an express car running as second section. Three passengers on board the limited were slightly bruised.

$1,600 First Mortgage, 6%

We own and offer these desirable mortgages to conservative investors.

There are three of them, each for $1,600, secured by new 5-room residences and land on the Northwest side, one block from Chicago Avenue Electric line.

Each house is of modern construction, furnace heat, basements cemented and plastered, cement walks, macadam pavement.

These are desirable investments, either individually or collectively. We would be glad to make an unlimited number of equally attractive loans.

Hold your own security. Invest your money direct, and get the benefit of its full earning capacity.

Write us today. It will be a pleasure for us to promptly mail full particulars of these loans or for loans of any amount you will designate.

JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago

SIXTEEN MEN MAY BE DEAD IN COLORADO MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster Caused by Use of Open Lamps—Fall of Rock Must Be Cleared Before the Death List Is Known.

Walsenburg, Colo., Feb. 19.—An explosion this morning in the Victor Fuel company's Maitland mine caused the death of at least thirteen miners and perhaps sixteen.

Shortly before 8 o'clock there was an explosion in the part of the Maitland known as the Sunshine, which caused the earth to tremble for miles around. Soon afterward a man ran out and reported that the mine was on fire. The explosion caused a fall of rock from the roof, and until this is cleared away it will not be known positively just how many more are yet in the mine. It is certain, however, that any found there will be past help.

The explosion was caused by gas, and the deaths were caused by the gas and afterdamp. It is supposed that the explosion occurred on account of open lamps in use.

BANDITS KIDNAP AGED MAN.

Victim Taken from Stage by Mounted Robbers, Who Will Hold Him as Hostage.

Santa Fé, N. M., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The stage which arrived today at Silver City from the Mogollon mountain mines, reports the most daring holdup in years. Between Alma and the destination mounted men presented revolvers, ordering the stage to stop. The passengers were ordered out, among whom was Col. W. W. Hannigan, aged 70. The bandit chief stated that Hannigan's son owed him a large amount of money. He compelled the old man to sign a note for the amount, and then ordered the stage on, saying he would keep Hannigan as a hostage until the money was collected. Fears are entertained for the life of the captive. Mounted police are now pursuing the bandits.

You admire with something of awe the work of Hiram Maxim, who makes a gun so strong that it will carry a heavy projectile sixteen miles; so accurate that it will strike within a few inches of the spot located by the range finder, and so powerful that it will drive that projectile through six inches of steel armor plate.

Then admire the advertising power of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, which carries the announcement of the article you make into over a million homes, which lays that advertising before the eyes of the million housewives who live in those million homes, and which forces that advertising on their attention by surrounding it with reading matter they most need, in the spirit of the advertising itself. It carries the advertising to a great distance, it carries it to the exact spot, and it drives it through the armor plate of the natural indifference of the buyer.

The Maxim gun is a mighty engine of destruction, but THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is a tremendous engine of upbuilding and creation.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

BANK WRECKERS FACE THE COURTS

Action by Grand Jury Against Officials of Failed Concern Is Expected Soon.

MORE RECEIVERS ASKED.

Involuntary Bankruptcy Proceedings Pending Against the Creelman Companies.

The scandal of the Creelman financial crash and the resulting failure of the Bank of America was augmented by sensational developments in the federal courts and in the state's attorney's office yesterday.

As a result the outlook for the Creelmans and the bank officials has become blacker than at any time since the first announcement of their downfall. Action by the grand jury is expected within the week.

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Calls Creelmans Bank Looters.

In two heated sessions of court Attorney Darrow scored the Creelmans, terming them "bank looters." He was granted an order restraining the Jackson Trust and Savings bank and the Leavitt Lumber company from interfering with the assets of the hardwood company, which Mr. Darrow fears are being dissipated.

Mr. Darrow alleged that 500,000 feet of hardwood lumber, a part of the assets of the hardwood company, was in process of being carried away by the Leavitt company, and asserted that the hardwood company was bankrupt.

Receiver Healy holds a claim of $7,000 against the lumber company on a promissory note made by Frank M. Creelman to the South Lumber company and indorsed by the hardwood company.

The petition sets up that 480 shares of stock in the company was pledged to the Jackson Trust and Savings bank, and that the bank sold the stock to Jerome Leavitt, the Wisconsin Oak lumber company, and some other corporations. The bank made a loan of $25,000 to the hardwood company, taking $50,000 in stock as security.

The court entered an order requiring that Thomas Scanlan, secretary of the Illinois Hardwood Lumber company, who is reported

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NINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY
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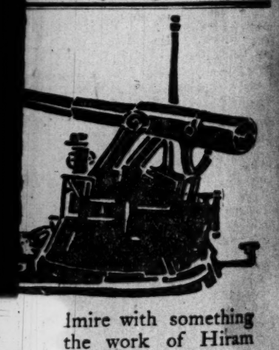

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The Maxim gun is a mighty
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DIES' HOME JOURNAL is a
endous engine of upbuild-
and creation.

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THE CARE OF THE HAIR
should be of interest to every woman. If Gray or Bleached, it can be restored to its natural color, or made any shade desired.
The Imperial Hair Regenerator
is the acknowledged STANDARD HAIR COLORING of the age. It is easily applied, makes the hair soft and glossy, is absolutely harmless. Sample of hair colored free. Correspondence confidential.
Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 125 W. 23d St., N.Y.
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The court entered an order requiring that Thomas Scanlon, secretary of the Illinois Hardwood Lumber company, who is reported to have disappeared, be brought into court with the books of the company. Creelman is alleged to have removed the books sometime ago.

He Admitted Insolvency.

It developed in court that Frank M. Creelman, despite the present assertions of his attorneys, Whitman & Horner, previously had made statements to Attorney Darrow and Attorney James Rosenthal to the effect that he is insolvent. Charges were made that the Creelmans organized the various lumber companies to float stocks upon which loans could be made.

The attorneys for Creelman failed to produce their client in court in the afternoon after having an order in the morning to do so. The attorneys fought against a question of Creelman regarding his assets and liabilities. Judge Landis demanded to know why his orders had not been complied with.

The attorneys answered that Mr. Darrow had intimated that criminal prosecutions might follow, and that they did not want their client to appear in an examination which might elicit facts to be used against him.

The court was indignant at the lack of respect shown him. He ordered Attorney Whitman to make a statement under oath regarding his earlier remark that his client was solvent and that he was able to furnish proof.

Darrow Quotes Creelman.

Then Clarence Darrow projected himself into the center of the hedge of attorneys in front of the bench.

"This talk about solvency is all moonshine," declared Mr. Darrow, with the bitterness of a man who has watched the unfolding of the wreckage of the Bank of America. "I have that from Creelman, but nobody can be certain about what he says. F. E. Creelman is a director of the hardwood company and the Aronson company and on the paper signed by those companies $190,000 was taken from the Bank of America. F. M. Creelman is on $60,000 of the paper. When I discovered these matters I called both the Creelmans in and informed them of their liabilities.

"If there is one honest man in this case," interrupted Attorney Whitman, "it is Creelman."

Judge Landis trembled with anger. With his forefinger pointing straight at Whitman he administered a stern rebuke.

"I do not think I shall sit here and listen to any criticism of Mr. Darrow," he said. "I happen to know that Mr. Darrow has done something in this case that few officers of a bank would undertake to do."

Owes Other Banks.

"I know from Creelman that he owes other banks," continued Mr. Darrow, as his opponent subsided. "I don't care to give the name, as it does not concern Chicago. There is a claim from another bank of almost $40,000. I talked with him about his assets for four hours Friday evening. He said he did not know the value of his assets.

"He said he and his wife were directors in the Illinois Hardwood Lumber company, and that Thomas Scanlan was secretary, but did not resigned."

Then Mr. Darrow charged that Creelman suggested the companies for the purpose of getting paper upon which to negotiate loans. Attorney Whitman objected on the ground that Mr. Darrow was making charges while not under oath.

Mr. Darrow declared that if Creelman put on the witness stand he would endeavor to substantiate his statements. He wanted Mr. Darrow to make his charges in the form of affidavits.

"I am sick of affidavits," said Judge Landis. "I am heartsick of them. Men make affidavits to things they would not think of saying on the street. That is what I think of it."

Attorney Sworn as Witness.

James Rosenthal attempted to say that Creelman confessed to insolvency at the interview with Attorney Darrow Friday night. At objection from Attorney Whitman was made by Judge Landis with an order that Attorney Rosenthal be sworn. Clerk Buell administered the oath.

Mr. Rosenthal then repeated Mr. Darrow's story and said that Creelman had expressed a desire to go into bankruptcy. Attorneys Whitman and Horner both protested, asserting that Rosenthal had asked Creelman to preserve his silent.

"Mr. Whitman," said Judge Landis, "what do you know about that interview," said the judge, with evident impatience. "Go on, Mr. Rosenthal."

Mr. Rosenthal then said that Creelman had told him of indebtedness to the Bank of America for $20,000; National Bank of East Chicago, $8,000; and the Defiance bank in Ohio, $5,000.

"We told him we thought he was bankrupt," said Mr. Rosenthal. "He said yes he wanted to go into bankruptcy, and expected the Illinois Hardwood company would go in and that there would be a fight on the hands of the banks which took stock as collateral. He said he did not believe the Aronson company should go in."

Judge Landis then entered the order for the production of Scanlan and the books of the hardwood company. Attorneys Horner and Whitman accepted service.

Denounces the Creelmans.

At the morning session of court Mr. Darrow attacked both of the Creelmans without reservation.

"These men are in the business of looting banks and every one else who crosses their paths," he said. "In order to get credit in the various banks they passed their paper from one of these corporations to another."

When Attorney Horner protested that bankruptcy proceedings should not be used to gain evidence to use against Creelman in a criminal proceeding Judge Landis said:

"It would be just like this court, if the attorney for the receiver developed facts, to instruct him to prosecute for this court."

State's Attorney Asked to Proceed.

At the same time Mr. Darrow was opening the ball in the federal court, Attorney Eli B. Felsenthal, representing a coterie of complaining stockholders, was making good his threat to lay the evidence before State's Attorney Healy with a view to securing criminal prosecution of the bank officers.

Attorney Rosenthal and Receiver Healy of the bank spent three-quarters of an hour with the state's attorney. Several phases of law which might be used as a basis for prosecutions were talked over. Attorney Rosenthal favored prosecution on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, but the banking laws were not overlooked.

"I do not look for grand jury action before the first part of next week," said Attorney Felsenthal. "I have not seen anything so flagrantly bad in banking methods since the failure of the old Fidelity bank in 1877, when D. D. Spencer fled to Europe and never returned.

"In looking at the discount books of the bank today I discovered an amazing thing. Ex-Judge Smith was evidently prompt in getting out the money. The bank opened on the first day at 9 o'clock. I judge that it was about 9:03½ a. m. when Smith presented the Mary Dufsey notes for $25,000. The bank was simply a convenient way for Smith, Sorrow, and Creelman to pay their obligations. I understand that Smith owed $50,000 to another bank.

"If Smith's conduct was due to ignorance it was the kind of ignorance that made for his own enrichment."

Attorney H. O. Levison, who represents another coterie of stockholders, has joined with me. We expect to get the matter before the grand jury the first part of next week."

Grand Jury Sworn In.

The grand jury was sworn in before Judge Honoré. The judge called the attention of the jurors to laws regarding "bucket shops," and charged them to inquire into the histories of defendants in cases of burglary and robbery, but he said nothing about the banking laws.

The "blanket" deed to the property of former Judge Smith was placed in the hands of Receiver Healy during the day. The house occupied by the Smith family at 15 Aldine square is not believed to be included in the deed, which does not specify any definite pieces of property. Smith says the house is the property of his wife.

Preparing Pike's Peak Centennial.

Henry Russell Wray and Henry McAllister Jr. are in Chicago in the interest of the Pike's Peak centennial celebration, which will be held in Colorado Springs Sept. 9 to 16. The committee in charge of the celebration has obtained Secretary Taft's promise to send 10,000 troops to Colorado, and the event will be of national interest. President Roosevelt, it is said, will attend if nothing prevents, and there will be a review of the United States troops and those of foreign nations.

President's Daughter in Her Bridal Gown.

This photograph of the White House bridal couple was taken just before they began the march to the altar in the east room.

[Copyright: 1906: By Edward S. Curtis.]

FIRE OUSTS 86 FAMILIES.

OCCUPANTS OF PARK GATE HOTEL DRIVEN TO STREET BY SMOKE.

Flames Starting in Basement of Flat Building at 201-229 Sixty-third Street Cause Alarm Among Tenants, but Blaze Is Confined to First Floor—Loss Estimated at $5,000—Owner of Structure Runs Elevator and Assists Many Persons to Safety.

Three hundred people were driven from the eighty-six apartments of the Park Gate hotel, 201-229 Sixty-third street, by a fire which was discovered in the basement about 7 o'clock last evening by the owner of the building, John Tully. The total damage was $5,000. The heaviest losers, storekeepers on the first floor, were:

Thomas Elliott, laundry, 221 Sixty-third street.

L. M. Spears, grocery store, 223 Sixty-third street.

A. Thompson, bakery, 225 Sixty-third street.

The fire started in a lot of rubbish under the Spears store. Mr. Tully had just returned from his downtown office, 100 Washington street, when he discovered the flames. He turned in an alarm. The fire burned fiercely for two hours before it was brought under control by seventeen fire companies.

Owner Runs Elevator Through Smoke.

The smoke found access to the apartments on the second and third stories and the occupants rushed to the streets. Mr. Tully and the elevator man, Paul Springer, took turns running the elevator through the dense smoke until all the people in the west half of the building were taken out. The families of Lewis Palmer, George Bewman, and Harry Peterson, whose apartments were near the elevator shaft, were nearly overcome with smoke.

Second Fire Is Discovered.

The fire did not extend above the first floor. After the first blaze had been almost extinguished a second fire was started in a waste paper chute, supposedly by some one dropping a match in it.

The Park Gate hotel was built by Mr. Tully in 1892 as a world's fair hotel, at a cost of $200,000. It is now used as an apartment house.

Driven Out by Another Fire.

Four families occupying the Press apartment building, Sixty-second street and Lexington avenue, were driven from their homes at 9 o'clock in the evening when a fire broke out in the basement. It is believed to have been started by crossed electric wires in the basement. Those who suffered losses were:

Charles Bartlett, first flat, $2,000.

W. D. Carnahan, second flat, $2,000.

Allen Wintch, third flat, $2,000.

W. E. Gerley, fourth flat, $2,000.

The fire spread to the first floor. Most of the contents of the Bartlett flat were destroyed. The other apartments were damaged by smoke and water. The front of the basement partly was destroyed.

LONGWORTHS ON WAY TO CUBA.

Pass Through Greensboro, N. C., En Route Via Jacksonville to Tampa, Fla., Where They Embark.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 19.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and his bride spent several minutes in this city this afternoon on their way to Cuba. A number of people had gathered at the depot to greet them.

They left "Friendship," the country estate of John McLean, where they went after the wedding, this morning in an automobile and rode to Alexandria, Va., where they boarded the private car Elysian, which was attached to the Washington and Southwestern limited train on the Southern railway, leaving Alexandria at 11:18 a. m.

They will go to Tampa, Fla., via Jacksonville, where they will take a boat for Havana, arriving there Thursday morning.

RAYMOND ROBINS IN BED AS RESULT OF BEATING.

Chairman of Committee to Investigate Candidates' Records Is Unable to See Any One—Police Seek Slugger.

Raymond Robins, chairman of the I. M. O. committee whose duty it was to investigate the records of the aldermanic candidates who asked for the indorsement of that body, is still so far from having recovered from the slugging given him by thugs Saturday night, that he is unable to see anyone. Even Mayor Dunne was denied admittance to his room when he called yesterday to inquire personally as to his condition.

The police in the afternoon arrested three men whom they suspected of being concerned in the crime, but they were dismissed after an examination.

Suspicion is said to point directly to Edward M. Carroll, former civil service commissioner and president of the Building Trades council, who is an aspirant for the democratic nomination in the Thirty-first ward, and whom Mr. Robins had denounced as utterly unfit in the report he made to his committee. This report was read by Mayor Dunne to ex-Superintendent of Water Pipe Extension Ryan, Carroll's political sponsor, who himself was separated from the city's employ because he carried false names on his pay roll and was convicted of using city lumber and city workmen in building an addition to his house.

Inasmuch as Carroll was the only candidate who knew that Robins had reported against him and that in a ward where such a report practically meant his defeat at the primaries, and as the slugging itself was the same kind of tactics Carroll was often accused of adopting when he was head of the labor union, the police feel justified in their theory.

Carroll visited Mayor Dunne and Chief Collins in the afternoon and declared that he has no knowledge of the attack.

SLASHED IN SALOON BRAWL.

Three Men Injured in Illegally Open Barroom and Two of Them Probably Will Die.

Three men were hurt in a fight Sunday night in the saloon of L. S. Thomas at East Chicago, which was open in violation of the law. The victims are:

BRORCOUS, Joseph, aged 36; face slashed; may die.

BRORCOUS, George, aged 36; throat and arms cut; will die.

HROIT, JOHN, aged 26; body and arms cut; will recover.

A crowd had been carousing in the saloon all day long, indulging in fights. The saloonkeeper fled for help when seven of the men began slashing at each other with razors. When the East Chicago patrolmen arrived three of the men escaped by a rear door, three lay writhing on the floor, and four others were arrested. The barroom was like a shambles.

CALL FOR NEW POSTAL CLERKS.

Civil Service Examination to Be Held March 12 and Rush of Applicants Is Needed.

A civil service examination will be held for postal clerks and carriers in the Chicago postoffice on March 12. The filing of applications closes on March 8. Application blanks can be secured from the secretary, thirteenth floor of the federal building. Applicants must be between 18 and 45 years of age. The great amount of mail handled by the Chicago postoffice has led the postmaster to ask for 250 more male clerks. To supply such a large number an unusually large number of applicants for the examination is needed.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

BIG SHIELD FOR FOSTER.

FREE EXPRESSION INSISTED ON BY THE LATE DR. HARPER.

Book Which Orthodox Clergymen Are Assailing Is Published in Accordance with Policy Laid Down by the Man Who Built Up the University of Chicago — Startling Fact Made Known to Baptist Ministers by Financial Secretary of Institution.

The fact was revealed yesterday at the weekly meeting of Baptist ministers that Prof. George Burman Foster's book, "The Finality of the Christian Religion," which has caused such a storm of criticism in the ranks of orthodox clergymen, was published in accordance with the policy of the late President Harper of the University of Chicago.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, financial secretary of the university, and practical head of the institution since the death of Dr. Harper, said:

"I regard Prof. Foster's opinions on these subjects with abhorrence. I spent an entire week reading his book and was shocked at many of the views set forth. But the book has been published and the question is, what are we going to do about it? If we were Catholics we could gather up all the copies available and burn them and then enjoin our people from reading it under strict penalty. But we are Baptists, and this cannot be done.

"Should we go to Prof. Foster and tell him not to do it again and suggest that if he must think in the future not to make his thoughts public? I do not think we should. We are the descendants of those men who brought into the world religious liberty."

Dr. Harper's Views Stated.

Dr. Goodspeed then read excerpts from a statement made by President Harper to the trustees of the University of Chicago eleven years ago, declaring that any attempt made to control the opinions of the faculty on any subject would be detrimental to the usefulness of the institution's influence.

"These words of advice always have been followed in the management of the university without exception," said Dr. Goodspeed.

"How about Prof. Bemis?" asked a minister in the audience.

"Prof. Bemis was not dismissed from the faculty because of any views he held on any particular subject," replied Dr. Goodspeed. "He was a failure as a lecturer in the university extension department, and he was dismissed for that reason and no other.

"As I said before, I have read this book, and I want to tell you it has given me new faith, in the gospel," continued Dr. Goodspeed. "It will do good. It will shock many men back into the faith. If I had my way I would tell Prof. Foster to write another book, and keep it up. Free discussion and free investigation are the only possible path of progress."

Many Attracted by Debate.

The debate on Prof. Foster's book attracted 300 persons, including many ministers of other denominations. The room was crowded and many were unable to gain admission.

Two resolutions were introduced. One, presented by the Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Second church, represents the views of those who want Prof. Foster to withdraw from the university. The other, offered by the Rev. J. L. Jackson, pastor of Hyde Park church, of which Prof. Foster is a member, sets forth that views expressed in the book are not indorsed by either the Baptist ministers' conference, the University of Chicago, or the faculty of the theological department of the institution.

Action Urged by Dr. Straton.

In support of his resolution Dr. Straton spoke vigorously against the views expressed in Prof. Foster's book, and said:

"We are told that Jonah could not have swallowed and coughed up the whale, but if our university swallows Prof. Foster and this book and keeps them on its stomach without producing a case of dyspepsia that will destroy it, then it will have performed a greater miracle than that enacted by Jonah and the whale in the long ago."

Dr. Jackson followed with a speech in support of his own resolution.

"Prof. Foster has been a member of my congregation for ten years," he said, "and I know he believes he has been led by God to do this work. I beg of you to suspend judgment until you have read his second book, which I am advised will be ready in four months."

The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel church, said: "This book is an insult to every church. If what he says is true we have no gospel to preach."

Colleagues of Critic Speak.

Prof. Gerald B. Smith, head of the theological department of the divinity school, said: "There has been palpable misrepresentation in regard to the contents of this book. I trust you will respect yourselves enough not to condemn this book until you ascertain its contents."

Prof. Theodore G. Soares, another member of the faculty of the divinity school, said: "A large part of the book consists of a history of opinions of the world's thinkers and investigators. I hope you will not stultify yourselves this morning by voting on these resolutions before you have carefully examined the book."

The Rev. William Kirk Bryce, pastor of Fourth church, said if he believed the assertions made by Prof. Foster he never could preach again.

Plea for Freedom of Speech.

The Rev. James Goodman declared the faculty at the university should be allowed the widest latitude for research and investigation and not denied free speech.

The Rev. M. P. Tuller of Memorial church said: "There is a place for such a book as Dr. Foster has written. Men who believe in free thought and free speech cannot limit the work of their investigators."

The Rev. Gilbert Frederick said: "We know what Dr. Foster means. He seeks to destroy the supernatural in the bible. It is better to know a few things that are true than to know a great many things that are not true."

Action on the resolutions was deferred until next Monday.

WIDE TIRE LAW IS HALTED; COURTS ARE TO PASS ON IT.

City Stops Enforcement of the Measure Until Argument on Injunction Application Is Heard.

After two teamsters driving teams owned by the Employers' Teaming company had been arrested yesterday for alleged violations of the new wide tire ordinance, the efforts of Commissioner of Public Works Patterson to enforce the new law were halted by an order of Corporation Counsel Lewis. Col. Lewis' action followed the filing of injunction proceedings against the city.

The Employers' Teaming company made a protest to Col. Lewis, and after a conference with Mayor Dunne it was decided to arrest no more drivers until the pending court litigation is settled. Both men arrested were released.

The litigation in question is a petition for the issuance of a writ of injunction to restrain the city from enforcing the new ordinance. The petition was filed in the name of J. W. Fernald & Co., dealers in hay and grain.

The petition alleges that the ordinance is unreasonable in its requirements and is unconstitutional in its form. Judge Mack or Judge Walker will take the matter up today and hear arguments. It is expected that a temporary restraining order will be issued, after which lengthy arguments will be heard on the merits of the ordinance.

HARDWARE SHOW AT ARMORY.

Annual Exposition of the Illinois Retail Dealers' Association Will Begin Today and Close on Thursday.

The Illinois Retail Hardware Dealers' association's annual meeting and exhibition will begin at 9 o'clock this morning in First Regiment armory, and close Thursday at 10:30 p. m. O. R. Lott, president of the Chicago Retail Hardware association, says the show will be "the grandest thing ever attempted in the hardware line."

PACKERS' HOPE GROWS STRONGER

Testimony of Durand, Government Agent, Regarded by Them as Favorable.

MAY NOT CALL GARFIELD.

District Attorney Apparently Unperturbed by the Witness' Statement.

Attorneys for the indicted packers professed to be cheered yesterday because of the discovery of what they considered important testimony. They announced that their evidence in the plea of immunity before Judge J. Otis Humphrey will be concluded today.

The close of the afternoon session brought unexpectedly what is considered by the counsel for the beef trust one of the most valuable bits of testimony introduced by them. Most of the time during the last month has been devoted to showing the methods employed by the government inspectors who gathered from the packers the information for the Garfield report. Evidence that the material gathered by them had been used by the district attorney in any other form than in the Garfield report as it was published was lacking and it was expected that an effort would be made to show by the testimony of Commissioner Garfield and his assistants that his department had cooperated with the department of justice.

Packers' Lawyers Are Pleased.

Mr. Garfield did not return to Chicago from Washington until late in the afternoon, and Special Agent E. Dana Durand, who had charge of the compilation of figures from the packers' records, was called to the stand.

District Attorney C. B. Morrison apparently assumed the attitude that Durand's testimony made no material difference in the legal status of the plea of immunity. The counsel for the meat men, on the contrary, were pleased, for Durand stated that some of the information secured by himself and his assistants had been in the hands of the United States attorneys.

Mr. Durand testified that until last October he never had met District Attorney Morrison, Attorney General Moody, nor any one connected with the department of justice.

Papers in Hands of Pagin.

He stated that beside the Garfield report, which he had seen in Mr. Morrison's office, he had seen Assistant Attorney General Pagin have some of the papers in his hands at the departmental office in Washington, but that they had been returned without examination. He thought some information had been turned over to Mr. Pagin, but was not certain if it included any of that secured from the packing firms.

"I saw in Mr. Morrison's office certain information that had been secured by the bureau of corporations from sources outside the business of the packers and their records," Mr. Durand said.

"Didn't you also see," asked Attorney John S. Miller, "information obtained from the packers, or your compilation of that information?"

"I also saw a chapter, as we called it, a preliminary chapter for a part of the report, in typewriting, which contained figures compiled from other sources than the books of the packers, and also certain information secured from the books of the packers. It was not published in the Garfield report."

Facts Obtained from Butchers.

"Did you at any time before that prepare any other papers for the use of the United States attorney containing information that you compiled during the investigation?" Mr. Durand was asked.

"I don't think I did. I know that some information obtained from other sources than the packers had been turned over, but I don't know that I prepared it."

He said it probably was prepared by clerks in the office of the bureau of corporations, and that it consisted of interviews with butchers, men familiar with the packing business, and former employes of the companies concerning the alleged combination among the packers. He declared that the names of these men were not procured from the books of the meat firms, and detailed slightly the operations of the government agents outside of the packing houses.

Questions were hammered at him thick and fast when he declared that he did not know where the unpublished chapter of the Garfield report was between the time in October when he saw it in Mr. Morrison's office and the time near the middle of January when it was turned over to him. At the latter time he said Commissioner Garfield gave the papers into his custody, explaining that they had not been examined by any one else so far as he had ascertained.

Durand's Testimony Is Finished.

"What is the first instance," resumed Attorney Miller on the main issue, "that you know of where the bureau of corporations furnished information to the United States attorneys?"

"Approximately in August of 1905."

"That information was gathered by the men engaged in investigating the business and the books and records of the defendants?"

"Part of it was obtained in that way and part of it by circular letters sent throughout the country, to retail butchers mainly."

"You were frequently in conference with the department of justice, weren't you?"

"No, sir."

"You know Mr. Garfield was, don't you?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know if any of the agents of the bureau of corporations were out here during the grand jury session?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Carroll and Mr. Robertson; but they were sent here with definite instructions that had nothing to do with that."

With this unexpected burst the counsel for the beef men were satisfied to release the witness, and at the adjournment of court declared that half an hour this morning will complete the presentation of their case as they do not consider it necessary to call Commissioner Garfield to the stand.

Meeker Recalled to Stand.

District Attorney Morrison may waive the right to cross examine Durand, reserving the privilege to recall him in the regular order of the government's case, during which all of the investigators will testify.

During the earlier part of the day Arthur Meeker was recalled to testify as to the "red" and "black" cost prices marked in the books of the packers. He declared they were used for convenience, the "red" cost being more nearly the exact expense of the product. Other witnesses were W. E. Pierce, chief accountant for Armour & Co., who testified to the total separation of the firm and the Ætna Trading company, and three employes of the G. H. Hammond Packing company, not under indictment but a member of the National Packing company.

SEEKS CONSTANTINE IN WEST.

Detective William Blaul Leaves for Secret Destination to Search for Murderer of Mrs. A. W. Gentry.

Detective William Blaul left Chicago last night for a western city to follow a clew which Assistant Chief Schuettler hopes will result in the arrest of Frank J. Constantine, wanted for the murder of Mrs. A. W. Gentry. Further information could not be secured from the assistant chief.

"The 'tip' looks good," he said, "and I do not intend to spoil it by giving out the name of the city or town, to which Blaul has gone."

Word was received at Chief Collins' office during the day from Brasil, Ind., Billings, Mont., and Ormond Beach, Fla., that men resembling Constantine had been seen in those towns. The police in the two former cities are holding men pending investigation. The Chicago police do not believe that there is any likelihood that either of the men is Constantine.

Phi Kappa Psi Annual Banquet.

The fifty-fourth annual banquet of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity in honor of the foundation of the society, was held at the Great Northern hotel last night. More than 150 members were present.

Final Week of Reductions.
MOSSLER'S
Clever Clothes,
50 Jackson Blvd.

Top Coats
To Close Quickly $15 & $20
Values up to $40.

Merely an accident last season that we carried over any Top Coats. We got into our new store late—was the cause. Spring top coats—some long and full cut—some short and toppy—others in smart styles of form fitting skirt coats, cravenettes, and many very modest styles; only a slight difference between them and this season's popular styles—silk and serge lined. Values to $40—any at $15 and $20. Our newest spring styles are arriving daily.

MOSSLER CO.
Clever Clothes, 50 Jackson

are made of the best white or color-fast fabrics. You can get what you want of your dealer if you insist on it. $1.50 and more. On and off like a coat.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

ORCHESTRA GOES ON STRIKE AT END OF THE OVERTURE.

Great Northern Players Walk Out and Nonunion Men in Waiting Take Vacated Places—Dispute Over Wages.

As a curtain raiser to the performance at the Great Northern theater last evening, the orchestra went on strike. A fat German 'cellist, who had been playing industriously through the overture, wiped his perspiring face, stowed away his instrument in a big bag, and then calmly walked out. He was followed by seven other musicians. All are members of the musicians' union. The only man who remained was the leader, Charles Quinn.

Manager Frederick C. Eberts had been prepared for the strike. He had seven nonunion players waiting in his office. When the curtain was rung down at the conclusion of the first act, the substitutes appeared in the orchestra pit, Leader Quinn took up his baton, and the musical program proceeded without interruption. No one in the audience was aware of the change.

The trouble was over wages. The musicians' union asserted that Mr. Quinn had paid the players only $12 a week, whereas they are entitled, under the union scale, to $16.

Will. President Wright and Edward H. Bennett are awaiting arrest to begin a jail sentence of thirty days, five more members of Typographical Union No. 16 in the afternoon were cited for contempt of court on charges of violating Judge Holdom's injunction against the printers. The five men are C. L. McKay, Julius Patzymann, John Goldman, Edward Llewellyn, and A. J. Haskell.

Lincoln Center Lecture Tonight.

Prof. Jerome H. Raymond will give an illustrated lecture in the Abraham Lincoln center this evening on "Athens: The revival of Hellenism." This is the first of a series of six lectures on "European Capitals and Their Social Significance."

CAPTAIN'S STORY

How He Got Out and Stays Out of Trouble

Captain Abram Jones, of 174 E. 30th St., Los Angeles, Cal., tells an interesting coffee story, and says he can be publicly quoted:

"I drank coffee all my life," he says, "and took no harm, I thought, till about 10 years ago when a variety of ailments attacked me one after the other.

"First came a disordered stomach, followed by palpitation of the heart which was very severe, some attacks lasting 4 or 5 hours at a time. Then my bowels got out of order, and I suffered from chronic constipation. This ran on for some years.

"Finally I quit the drugs and struggled along the best way I could, taking the advice of friends but never getting any better. At last I was taken so seriously sick that I had to go to bed and the doctor told my family I could not recover.

"While I lay in this condition a friend suggested that I quit drinking the old kind of coffee and try Postum Food Coffee—to see what it would do for me. He said Postum had pulled him through when he was similarly afflicted.

"I took his advice, quit coffee and drank Postum, and in 2 months' time was in good health. I was so elated at the result that I told my doctor about it. He wasn't very well posted on facts at that time and said that he did not believe that leaving off coffee and using Postum had anything to do with my improved health, but that it was due to good medicine and good advice from the family doctor; that my sickness had worked out of my system the diseased conditions that had been developing for several years, that I could now look forward to good health for some time to come, and that I had better resume coffee drinking, in moderation, and thus save my family the trouble of preparing an extra table beverage every day.

"I took the doctor's advice, stopped the Postum and began drinking coffee again. The result was that all my old troubles came trooping back, and I was soon once more seriously ill. Then I became alarmed, and swore off coffee for good and all, and resumed the use of Postum, and got well again.

"My health is now as good as it ever was. My dyspepsia is gone, I never have heart palpitation any more, my bowels are in good working order, and all the little ills that go with the big ones have disappeared.

"It is now 5 years since I quit coffee and began to use Postum, and in all that time I have not paid one cent for medicine."

There's a reason.

GIFT EMBARGO MAY BE LIFTED.

Congress Urged to Permit Americans to Receive Foreign Decorations.

HONORS OFFERED MANY.

France Most Lavish of European Nations in Bestowing Favors.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Congress is being besieged by government officers to grant authority for them to accept decorations and gifts from foreign states. There are seventy persons who have been thus honored, but they cannot accept bits of ribbon or a valuable present offered until congress gives its consent.

This is in accordance with a provision of the constitution, which forbids an official of the United States to accept a gift of any kind whatsoever from a foreign ruler without specific permission of congress.

Since Senator Cullom has been chairman of the foreign relations committee, few bills authorizing the acceptance of a decoration or gift have passed the two houses. Not that the senator personally is opposed to Americans receiving foreign honors, but he feels, to quote the words he often used in discussing the matter with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "that congress should not allow an official to accept a decoration merely because he had been the lackey of any high dignitary who chanced to visit the United States." If an officer had done real service to the country, without injuring his own, then, in the opinion of Senator Cullom, he should be authorized to accept the souvenir he is offered.

Some Who Have Been Favored.

Since the senator has been away Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who was a Red Cross nurse during the war with Spain and in the Russo-Japanese conflict, has been able to get through the senate a bill authorizing her father, Simon Newcomb, the well known naval astronomer, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the German emperor, "pour le merite fur Wissenschaften und Kunste."

The election of a foreigner into this order is made by the thirty German members of the order and submitted to the emperor for approval. This being granted, the bestowal of the insignia follows. The case of Prof. Newcomb, it is claimed, was different, therefore, from the head of the state conferring a decoration in the usual way, but of sanctioning an election by a body of learned men. Senator Morgan was interested in Prof. Newcomb and he brought the bill before the senate on a day Senator Lodge, who was opposed to it, was absent, and it was passed. Dr. McGee is now trying to get the house to take favorable action.

The house does not object to authorizing the acceptance of foreign honors, but does not want to bother about passing special measures which each recipient wants. It would like to pass an omnibus bill, and thus get rid of matters which are of no importance save to the persons who are named.

France Liberal with Favors.

The country which has been the most lavish in conferring decorations upon Americans is France. Apparently an American officer cannot put foot upon French soil without having the Legion of Honor thrust upon him, among them Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who recently retired from the office of chief of staff of the army; Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, who will be the next chief of staff; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Capt. Grote Hutcheson, who attended the French army maneuvers.

President Loubet made Chaffee a grand officer of the Legion of Honor; Gens. Bell and Crozier commanders, and Capt. Hutcheson a chevalier. During the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Rochambeau, the revolutionary hero, in Washington, Third Assistant Secretary of State H. H. D. Peirce and Gen. T. A. Bingham, now police commissioner in New York City, were detailed to look after the French mission. Mr. Peirce was appointed commander and Gen. Bingham was made an officer of the legion. Lieutenant Commander W. S. Sims, who was naval attaché at Paris, was given the rank of chevalier.

Besides distributing so many orders of the Legion of Honor, France has given the order of merite agricole to seven officials of the department of agriculture, and the decoration of Officer d'Instruction Publique to Col. J. A. Ockerson, member of the Mississippi river commission; C. S. Crowninshield, commercial agent at Castellamare, Italy; and Miss Anna T. Smith, translator of the bureau of education of the interior department.

China Gives Honors.

China is a close second to France in conferring decorations upon Americans. Mr. Peirce, who received from France the decoration of the Order of the Legion of Honor, has been decorated also by China with the Order of the Double Dragon, an honor due to the fact that he paid a visit to the Chinese empire. For a similar reason John Barrett, American minister to Colombia, has been given the same order. Richard T. Greener, commercial agent at Vladivostok, has a better claim than any one else to the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, due to the fact that he rendered considerable assistance to Chinese during the story times at Vladivostok just prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.

Great Britain rarely confers decorations upon foreigners. Capt. Richardson Clover of our navy has been offered a sovereign coronation medal. Capt. S. L. Slocum, who was American military attaché with the British troops in South Africa, has been given a queen's war medal, and Rear Admiral E. F. McCalla, who distinguished himself in the first expedition under command of Vice Admiral Seymour of the British navy for the relief of the ministers besieged in Peking in 1900, has been offered a China war medal.

The British government presents more substantial gifts, however, than decorations. It has offered a sword to Capt. Dorr F. Toxier of the revenue cutter service, a silver writing set to Arthur M. Beaupre of Illinois, who is minister to Argentina; a silver inkstand to George H. Bridgman, consul at Kingston, Jamaica; silver watches to E. C. Hadley and Albert L. Whitten of the lighthouse service.

Russia Slow to Act.

Russia, too, is chary about giving decorations to foreigners, especially citizens of a country which does not confer decorations. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis was invited to serve as a member of the commission which arbitrated the controversy which arose over the sinking of the English fishing smacks by Rojestvensky's ships when they started for the far east in November, 1904. The two governments sent to Admiral Davis as a testimonial of their appreciation a silver cup and salver and silver punch bowl and cups. Rear Admiral Davis was urged to accept the gift and say nothing about it, but he declined. This has been the practice on the part of a number of officers, and there is one senator who permitted his wife to receive a present intended for him in order that he might evade the constitutional prohibition.

Perhaps the most beautiful and costliest of gifts offered by foreign governments is a diamond snuff box, presented by the shah of Persia to Richmond Pearson, who is the American minister accredited to his court. Mr. Pearson made a delightful impression upon his majesty and his majesty's servants, and a diamond snuff box was offered as an indication of the satisfaction the royalty of Persia feels in having Mr. Pearson with it.

Ohio Traction Line Sold.

Springfield, O., Feb. 19.—F. H. Locke of Boston, representing the reorganization committee of bond holders, which are in reality the Morgan, Dolan, Belmont syndicate, bought the Columbus, London and Springfield Traction line at Masonic today for $600,000. Locke was the only bidder.

Breakfast and Breakfast En Route.

Leaving Chicago on the Wabash Midnight Limited, 10:00 p. m., you can get luncheon before retiring, and breakfast before arrival at St. Louis. Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Phone Harrison 7800.

KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR RAILROADS.

(Continued from first page.)

departure from the published rates, and was not a discrimination for two reasons: First, if such difference existed it was a loss suffered by the railroad, not for taking less than its published rates, but because it had received less as purchasers than the coal had cost; second, that even if it had not the lawful right thus to compute the payment of the price of the coal the railroad had already received more than the price because the New Haven road had a claim exceeding $100,000 against the Chesapeake and Ohio arising from a previous contract to deliver coal, which was to be extinguished by the completion of the delivery of coal under the new agreement. The railroad claimed that this caused the price to exceed the price of the coal delivered by the Chesapeake and Ohio, including its published rates.

Justice White held that at the time the verbal agreement was made between the two roads the price of $2.75 per ton was inadequate, leaving out of consideration the uncompleted contract for the earlier date. On this point he says:

"Without stopping to state the particular methods of accounting by which the result was accomplished, it is indisputable that the Chesapeake and Ohio bore a loss arising from the difference between the contract price and the price of coal at the mines, the published rate to Newport News, and the cost of transporting thence to the point of delivery.

"Undoubtedly long prior to the making of the first contract the Chesapeake and Ohio, besides its business as a carrier, bought and sold coal. This business was carried on by the company from 1874 to the time of making the contract in 1896. We think the court below correctly held that the price was not adequate and that from the inception to the delivery under the contract and during the whole period thereof the contract price was inadequate to net the railroad its proper legal tariff."

How Law Was Violated.

In his decision Justice White showed plainly how the interstate commerce act had been violated by hiding the cut rate in the total price of coal. His decision is of great importance and significance, as other railroads, particularly the Santa Fé, have been charged with evading the interstate commerce law by dealing in the articles transported and cutting under their published rates in the total price charged for the articles. On this point he says:

"A carrier engaged in interstate commerce becomes subject as such to the demands of the statute, and may not set its provisions at naught, whatever otherwise may be its power, when carrying on commerce not interstate in character. In view of the positive command of the act that no departure from the published rates shall be made, a carrier may not take itself from out the statute simply by electing to be a dealer and transport a commodity in that character.

"If the carrier has a right to disregard the published rates by resorting to a particular form of dealing, it must follow that there is no obligation on the part of the carrier to adhere to the rates, because doing so is merely voluntary.

"The all embracing prohibition against either directly or indirectly charging less than the published rates shows that the purpose of the statute was to make the prohibition applicable to every method of dealing by the carrier by which the forbidden result could be brought about."

Where Evasion Leads To.

Justice White then showed where such a practice naturally led by declaring:

"Now, if by the mere fact of purchasing and selling merchandise to be transported the carrier is endowed with the power of disregarding the published rate, it becomes apparent that the carrier possesses a right to treat the owners of like commodities by entirely different rules.

"Indeed, the inevitable result of the possession of such a right by the carrier would be to enable it to exercise the power to concentrate in its own hands the products which were held for shipment along its line and to make it, therefore, the sole purchaser thereof and the sole seller at the place where the products were to be marketed—in other words, to create an absolute monopoly."

The court did not go into the subject of railroads engaging in the mining and transporting of coal. The case before it did not involve this question.

Referring to other cases in which it had been held that railroads authorized by their charters to mine fo rsale and transport coal, prior to the passage of the interstate commerce act, might not be subject to the same provisions of the law, the court declares that since the Chesapeake and Ohio was neither by its charter nor by legislative grant possessed of the commingled attributes of carrier and purchaser at the time the interstate commerce act was passed, no contention of that character can apply.

It therefore decided that the contracts made by the Chesapeake and Ohio with the New Haven were contrary to public policy and void because in conflict with the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and that such contracts are not susceptible of being enforced by the New Haven and afford no legal basis for the claim of the New Haven against the Chesapeake and Ohio. Finally, the court says:

"As the court below did not decide that the second and sixth sections of the act relating to the maintenance of rates had been violated, the injunction by it issued was not as directly responsive to the command of the statute on that subject as we think should have been. We therefore conclude that the decree below should be modified and enlarged by perpetually enjoining the Chesapeake and Ohio from taking less than the rates fixed by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal, and, as thus modified, the decree below is affirmed."

Conference at White House.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Two important conferences on railroad rate legislation were held at the White house today, at both of which the situation was discussed thoroughly. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania and Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, talked with the president at length.

Following a conference between Attorney General Moody and Speaker Cannon and Senators Clapp and Dolliver, the attorney general and Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Prouty of the interstate commerce commission held a conference with President Roosevelt today, at which railroad rate legislation was discussed thoroughly. The effort was to so shape the provisions in the Hepburn bill regarding appeal to the courts as to make it certain that the bill is constitutional and yet, so far as there is power by law to do so, to limit the appeal to what is regarded as constitutionally necessary.

The president is understood to believe that Messrs. Moody, Knapp, and Prouty have worked out a satisfactory provision that is better than that in the Hepburn bill.

President Mellen's Views.

President Mellen said after his talk with the president that his own position regarding railroad rate legislation was reasonably well known.

"There is only one man in this question who is to be considered as an individual," said Mr. Mellen, "and so far as the interests I represent are concerned, I am with him. To my mind there can be no doubt that the people of the country are back of Mr. Roosevelt in his demand that rate legislation which really means something should be enacted. My belief has been all along that such legislation ought to be put on the statute books. It would be the better not only for the people but for the railroads.

"Personally, I am inclined to the opinion that the pending Hepburn bill is not just what ought to be enacted into law. I am satisfied that an ox team could be driven through it, at several points."

BOURKE COCKRAN NOT TO WED.

Deplores Unauthorized Use of Mrs. Jack Gardner's Name in Matrimonial Sense.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—When asked today concerning the report of his engagement to Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston, Representative Bourke Cockran of New York said: "I cannot deny it, as I can only deplore such an unauthorized use of the lady's name."

OIL TRUST PLAYS JEKYLL-HYDE ACT.

Witness in Missouri Ouster Case Tells of Apparent Fight on Standard.

WAR ON SURFACE ONLY.

Declares Republic and Other Concerns Allies of So-Called Octopus.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—In the ouster proceedings of the state of Missouri against the oil trust a representative of an independent company testified today that the Republic Oil company apparently was to fight the Standard in Missouri when in reality it was part of the Standard.

This witness was A. G. Steigerwald of Cleveland, one of the strongest Attorney General Hadley so far has produced. Steigerwald told of the dual existence led by the oil trust, posing in Missouri and elsewhere as a trust buster while reaping enormous profits from the system of dividing territory among constituent companies and preventing competition. Steigerwald was positive the Republic and Waters-Pierce companies simply were the Standard in disguise.

Steigerwald is the traveling representative of the F. G. Clark company of Cleveland, and told of his connection with the Republic company as purchasing agent and traffic manager, when he became absolutely certain that the Republic was part of the trust. He told how a large number of purchasers of oil in Missouri, becoming disgusted with the methods of trust, were known as "dissatisfied trade," and how when they finally refused to buy more oil from the Standard new companies formed by the trust, pretending to be independent and "trust busters," were instructed to take care of the dissatisfied trade.

Tells of Tricks of Trade.

Steigerwald said he had been in the oil business since 1891, and from bookkeeper for Schofield, Shirmer & Teagle of Cleveland, O., he became general manager for the Scio Refining company of Scio, O., which was controlled by Schofield, Shirmer & Teagle. In 1901 his interests were transferred to a new corporation, the Republic Oil company, and he was made purchasing agent and traffic manager of the Republic Oil company, and W. C. Teagle was vice president and general manager. Witness said he saw Teagle at 26 Broadway, New York, several times, and that Teagle issued the instructions to the executives of the Republic Oil company.

"These instructions were that the Republic Oil company was to continue to solicit the trade formerly controlled in Missouri by Schofield, Shirmer & Teagle. We were told that there was much dissatisfied trade in Missouri, and that we were to go after this trade. Apparently we were to fight the Standard.

Amicable Under Surface.

"In reality all of the money which we made went into the Standard treasury, and all of our reports were made to Standard headquarters in New York. Under the surface our dealings were on a most amicable basis. We did not actually sell to customers which the Standard was able to hold, and they did not come into real competition with us.

On cross-examination Mr. Steigerwald was asked:

"How about the Waters-Pierce Oil company?"

"That is the same as the Standard Oil," was the answer.

Blow at Oil Trust in House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Representative Campbell of Kansas introduced a joint resolution today instructing the interstate commerce commission to make an examination into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies and deliberately permits. It provides especially that it shall be determined whether the railways own or control oil or other products which they haul and whether there is any contract or conspiracy to monopolize the trade in crude petroleum, refined oil, or by-products. In case combinations are discovered the interstate commerce commission is to institute remedies.

The following named carriers are required to appear for investigation:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company.
Missouri Pacific railway company.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company.
St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company.
Union Pacific railroad company.
Kansas City Southern railway company.
St. Louis Southwestern railway company.

All persons interested are also granted leave to appear and be heard.

The charges filed by the Kansas Oil Producers' association, upon which the investigation will be based, are as follows:

"That the rates charged by railroad common carriers on petroleum and its products from producing sections in the state of Kansas and Indian territory are unreasonable, unjust, and unduly prejudicial.

"That producers and shippers of petroleum and the products thereof in the state of Kansas, other than the Standard Oil company and the Prairie Oil and Gas company and those controlled by or affiliated with said companies, or either of them, are, by reason of said unjust rates, practically confined in the marketing of such traffic to the state of Kansas."

Will Address Historical Society.

Paul Selby, vice president of the Illinois Historical society, will deliver an address on "The Foresight and Achievement of Lincoln as Shown in His Emancipation Policy" before the Chicago Historical society Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. Mr. Selby was a member of the republican convention which nominated Lincoln for the senate in 1858, preceding the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He knew Lincoln intimately.

SURPRISED DOCTOR

Illustrating the Effect of Food.

The remarkable adaptability of Grape-Nuts food to stomachs so disordered that they will reject everything else, is illustrated by the case of Mrs. H——— of Racine, Wis.

"Two years ago," she says, "I was attacked by a stomach trouble so serious that for a long time I could not take much of any sort of food. Even the various kinds prescribed by the doctor produced most acute pain.

"We then got some Grape-Nuts food, and you may imagine my surprise and delight when I found that I could eat it with a relish and without the slightest distress.

"When the doctor heard of it he told me to take several small portions each day, because he feared I would grow tired of it as I had of all other food.

"But, to his astonishment (and that of everybody else), I did not tire of Grape-Nuts, and became better day by day, till, after some weeks, my stomach entirely recovered and I was able to eat anything my appetite craved.

"My nerves, which had become so weakened that I feared I would become insane, were also restored by the Grape-Nuts food in connection with Postum Coffee which has become our table beverage. I appreciate most gratefully and thankfully the good that your food preparations have done me, and shall be glad to answer any letters inquiring as to my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

CHICAGO WINNER IN DRAINAGE CASE

(Continued from first page.)

of the attorneys for the city of Chicago and the drainage district if there were any fish in the Illinois river immediately below the drainage canal. An affirmative answer and the citation of evidence on this point seemed to have great effect upon the court, and there is more or less reason to believe that those fish had greater weight than the evidence of all the bacteriologists and other scientific gentlemen who testified on either side. In deciding this case, for the time being at least, the Supreme court did not forget the fish, although it is admitted that the experts were decidedly at sea.

Clean Bill for Chicago.

In giving a clean bill of health to the city of Chicago the decision, as handed down by the court today, says:

"We have studied the plaintiff's statement of facts in detail and have perused the evidence, but it is unnecessary for the purposes of the decision to do more than to give a general result in a simple way. At the outset we cannot but be struck by the consideration that if this suit had been brought fifty years ago it almost necessarily would have failed.

"There is no pretense that there is a nuisance of the simple kind that was known to older common law. There is nothing which can be detected by unassisted senses—no visible increase of filth, no new smell. On the contrary, it is proved that the great volume of pure water from Lake Michigan which is mixed with the sewage at the start has improved the Illinois river in these respects to a noticeable extent. Formerly it was sluggish and ill smelling. Now it is comparatively a clear stream to which edible fish have returned. Its water is drunk by fishermen, it is said, without evil results.

"The plaintiff's case depends upon the inference of the unseen. It draws its inference from two propositions. First, that typhoid fever has increased considerably since the change and that other explanations have been disproved; and, second, the bacillus of typhoid can and does survive the germ and reach the intake of St. Louis in the Mississippi.

"We assume that the now prevailing scientific explanation of typhoid fever will be corrected, but when we go beyond that assumption everything is involved in doubt. The data upon which the increase in deaths from typhoid fever in St. Louis is alleged are disputed; the elimination of other causes is denied. The experts differ as to the time and distance within which the stream would purify itself. No case of an epidemic caused by infection at so remote a source is brought forward, and the cases which are produced are controverted.

"The plaintiff obviously must be cautious upon this point, for if this suit should succeed many others would follow, and it not improbably would find itself defendant to a bill by one or more of the states lower down upon the Mississippi."

General Principle Involved.

As to the general principle involved in this case and the right of one community to protect its water supply against pollution by another, which is a question that might yet be fought out between Chicago and Milwaukee in case of the pollution of Lake Michigan, the court says:

"As to principles to be laid down, the caution necessary is manifest. It is a question of first magnitude whether the destiny of our great rivers is to be the sewers of the cities along their banks, or to be protected against everything which threatens their purity. To decide the whole matter at one blow by irrevocable fiat would be at least premature.

"If we are to judge by what the plaintiff itself permits, the discharge of sewage into the Mississippi by cities and towns is to be expected. We believe the practice of discharging into the river is general along its banks, except where the levees of Louisiana have led to a different course. The argument for the plaintiff asserts it to be proper within certain limits. These facts are to be considered.

"Even in cases between individuals some consideration is given to the practical course of events. Where, as here, the plaintiff has sovereign powers and deliberately permits practices similar to those of which it complains, it not only offers a standard to which the defendant has a right to appeal, but as some of those discharges are above the intake of St. Louis, it warrants the defendant in demanding strictest proof that the plaintiff's own conduct does not produce the result, or at least so conduce to it that the courts should not be curious to apportion the blame."

Drainage Board Is Elated.

News of the victory was welcomed by citizens generally, but especially by members of the drainage board and their attorneys.

Chief Engineer Isham Randolph was particularly pleased with the decision.

"It is a great victory and due in large measure to some pioneer scientific work which the sanitary district instituted," he said. "Through Prof. E. O. Jordan of the University of Chicago; Prof. Robert Zeit of Northwestern university, and Prof. H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin the district made a series of unique experiments which demonstrated the way in which and the rate at which a running stream purifies itself."

NEW WAY TO TAX PHONE COMPANY.

Maclay Hoyne Proposes to Levy Charge on Every Pole and All Wire.

CITY HAS THE POWER.

Counsel for the Concern to Appear Before Council Committee Today.

Every day makes the position of the trespassing, ordinance breaking Chicago Telephone company more untenable.

A proposition to tax all poles and wires of the corporation was made yesterday to the finance committee of the city council and taken under advisement.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Maclay Hoyne—regarded by the telephone company as an exceedingly audacious young man—added to his reputation. He went before the finance committee, backed by Illinois statutes and Supreme court decisions, and recommended that there be imposed against the telephone corporation a tax of from $1 to $2 on each pole, and an additional tax of $1 for every mile of wire strung on them. Mr. Hoyne thought the total would be near $500,000 a year.

City Has the Power.

"The tax may be imposed," explained Mr. Hoyne, "under the forty-second clause of section one, article five of the city and village act relating to all companies doing a business as common carriers.

"The poles and wires of the telephone and telegraph companies are owned in a good many cities—in St. Louis, in Baltimore, and in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania.

"The theory is that the poles and wires are dangerous to the community, and their inspection and supervision is necessary and the telephone and telegraph companies ought to pay for it.

"There's no question that Chicago could impose this tax and collect it."

While Mr. Hoyne was framing up trouble for the telephone company in the finance committee, the committee on gas, oil, and electric lights discussed the telephone situation briefly, but decided to defer action until today.

The committee expressed a desire to have Mr. Hoyne's opinion on the recent Supreme court decision.

"When we get that," said Chairman Linn H. Young, "and have been advised by Mayor Dunne and Mr. Hoyne just how far we can go, we can get down to business.

Will Argue for Phone Company.

John Barton Payne, special counsel for the telephone company, and General Manager A. S. Hibbard will appear this afternoon before the committee and try to talk it into good humor. They returned yesterday from New York, having hastened their business in that city when they were advised concerning the Supreme court decision and the situation in which the company found itself.

CULLOM WILL PROLONG STAY.

Physician Refuses Permission to Allow Him to Resume Senatorial Duties at Present.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom's physician has refused to permit him to leave Florida and come to Washington to resume his senatorial duties. The senator's health slowly is improving, but according to a letter received today it is not advisable for him to risk a loss of the progress he has made since his arrival at St. Augustine.

OBITUARY.

PAUL L. MONTONNIER, prominent in the work of L'Alliance Française in Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 393 Dearborn avenue, of tumor of the brain. For many years he was connected with the life, fire, and accident branches of insurance companies. Mr. Montonnier was born in Paris in 1857 and came to Chicago about 1880. He is survived by a widow and a sister, Mrs. George Healy, residing at present in Nice. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at the Holy Name cathedral. Interment will be in Calvary.

MRS. RACHEL THOMAS, wife of Joshua Thomas of Zion City, and herself an elder in Dowie's church, died there yesterday from neuralgia of the heart. She was born in 1845 at Llangendeirne, South Wales, and is survived by her husband, three daughters, and one son. The son is the director of the Zion City choir. The funeral will be at the family residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

GEORGE A. YOUNG, police magistrate of Elgin, Ill., died yesterday at the Sherman hospital at Elgin. He was the first owner of the racehorse, Greens Bashaw, and was a famous horseman in his day. He was 76 years of age.

ONE DIVORCE LAW FOR ALL

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAKES PROGRESS.

Pennsylvania Representatives Submit Resolution Embodying Terms of Statute on Dissolution of Marriage, Which Delegates May Accept as Basis of Uniform Legislation in Each of the Several States—Gov. Pennypacker Made President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The drafting of a marriage license, which every state in the union will be asked to adopt, is under way by a committee at the congress on uniform divorce laws, which met here today. As all but three states are represented at the congress, the possibility that the license will be adopted in the great bulk of the states seems bright, and this attendance also is believed to assure the friendly attitude of the greater number of states to the draft of a uniform divorce law, which also was set under way.

The basis for the work on the uniform divorce bill was laid by the Pennsylvania delegation, which was headed by Gov. Pennypacker, who evolved the idea of the conference and got his state to appropriate $10,000 toward defraying the expenses of the meeting.

What Uniform Law May Be.

The Pennsylvania ideas of what the law should embrace were set forth in a resolution and included the following provisions:

That each state should enact a divorce law restricting divorce to its own citizens except under certain conditions.

That when the courts are given cognizance of suits where either of the parties were domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction at the time the cause of complaint arose it should be insisted that, except in cases of adultery or in the case of a wife returning to her original domicile, relief will not be given unless the cause of divorce was included among those recognized in such foreign domicile.

That as long a term as possible be fixed as a period of residence before the right to sue can be acquired. (It was suggested that the Massachusetts rule of three years is not too extreme a limit.)

Would Group Causes for Divorce.

The classifying into certain groups causes for divorce.

That desertion should not be a cause for divorce unless persisted in for at least two years.

That a power of attorney be essential to an appearance by the attorney for either party.

That a decree should not be granted for insanity arising after marriage.

That a final decree dissolving the marriage tie so completely as to permit the remarriage of either party should not be entered until the lapse of a reasonable time after the trial upon the merits of the cause.

The resolution was referred to a committee, and some of its suggestions at hand will be embodied in the report of the committee on a draft of a uniform divorce law. The committee to which was referred the drafting of a uniform license law will report early.

HOUSE PASSES THREE BILLS.

Measures on Gambling, Census, and Coal Lands Sanctioned—Petitions Against Reed Smoot.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Three bills were passed under suspension of the rules—requiring a two-thirds vote—in the house today.

The first makes gambling unlawful in the territories of the United States, including Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Alaska. The bill was directed particularly at Arizona and New Mexico, where it was stated gambling was licensed.

The second provides additional work for the census bureau by requiring statistics to be taken on insurance, fisheries, electrical industries, savings banks, and crimes.

The third appropriates $50,000 for the purchase of 300 acres of coal lands on the island of Batan, one of the Philippine archipelago. On the latter bill a debate of two hours was had. The others were debated forty minutes each.

In presenting petitions against Senator Reed Smoot, signed by thousands of women of California and Colorado, Messrs. Perkins and Patterson took occasion today to define their positions on the protests against the Utah senator. The former said that religious views should not be considered in passing upon the qualifications of a senator, and that his honesty and the attributes that command confidence and respect should be considered above all else. Patterson thought there were great constitutional questions to be considered, and said that these would govern his vote.

The discussion of the pure food bill occupied practically all of the day.

NEW CREED FOR CANDIDATES.

Democrats of Spencer County, Ind., Indorse Plan to Secure 25 Per Cent of Salaries to the County.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of Spencer county democrats today resolutions were adopted to require candidates for county offices to give bond that they will donate to the county 25 per cent of their salaries if elected. Lawyers express doubt of the legality of such a bond.

Spiegel's

SPIEGEL'S SPECIAL ROMAN CHAIR

One of the handsomest designs ever created in fancy chairs. The price at which we sell it is considerably less than other establishments ask for the same quality.

This chair is of solid quarter cut, highly polished. It has artistically carved back and front and carved claw feet.

The price $11.75

Terms: $1.00 cash. $1.00 monthly.

Open a charge account and have the chair sent home.

WE TRUST THE PEOPLE

182-186 Wabash Avenue

The RYE and WHY

There is a reason *why* Guckenheimer has maintained its permanent position as the leading *Rye* whiskey "Since 1857."

Our old-time method of distilling has never changed—the finest rye is used, and the most exacting care is taken in making, maturing and bottling. Call for

Good old **GUCKENHEIMER** *Rye*

"Bottled in bond"

and get 100 per cent pure whiskey, so made and so guaranteed by the U. S. Government and the distillers.

Sold everywhere

A. Guckenheimer & Bro. Distillers Pittsburgh

Wrecked Nerves From Over-Feeding

—Cause Men to Lose Their Self Control and Start at "Trifles."

"My goodness! what was that?"

"Why, I simply let a book fall!"

"Well, please don't do it again; you nearly startled me to death; my *nerves* are all gone anyway lately—I don't seem to have any control of them at all."

* * *

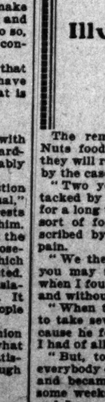
Your nerves, in their normal healthy condition, are the great controlling forces of your body—they *govern every* function.

They *create* and direct your Energy—your Force—your Thought—They turn Brain and Muscle into achievements—things accomplished—they are the Human's *chief instruments* of Success.

The great Central Nervous Systems are located in the Brain—These Central Nervous Systems are the executive offices of the Body. From these are issued the orders for the whole Body System—for instance, the Stomach, the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, etc., etc., all receive their orders for the proper performance of their functions from the *Brain*.

Now your Brain is a supersensitive structure—the least amount of foreign matter in the Blood will usually make itself felt in the Brain almost immediately!

And when you get an unnatural condition in the flow of the Blood through the Arteries—that is either a strong blood pressure or a *weak* pressure—its effect is also felt very quickly!



And one of the most Common Conditions of the Blood flow in the Arteries is *strong pressure*, particularly when the heart is strong!

You see excessive blood pressure is caused by Poison which *all Foods produce*, therefore, which must be in *every System*. This Poison is called Uric Acid—and it increases the pressure of the Blood in the Circulation by clogging the Arteries.

Since the Heart is strong, it keeps pumping blood just as strongly and as rapidly as ever, and the Blood flows through the Arteries at a greatly increased rate.

Just as Water will fly further when forced through a small opening than through a large.

And since some of the large Arteries go up into your head the strongest pressure is felt in your head.

Just imagine what it means to the supersensitive Gray Matter in your head—to the complicated and delicate Central Nervous Systems—to have Blood forced against them at a greatly increased pressure—

How long do you think they can stand this greatly increased pressure—without injury?

Not very long, eh?

Now Stimulants *won't* help you put when you're in this Condition—Stimulants call out the Vital Reserve Forces Nature has been storing up in your Body.

And Beer, Whiskey or Brandy usually increases the supply of Uric Acid in the Body—for they all contain excessive amounts of Uric Acid.

So that while they may make you feel pretty good for a short time—because they temporarily drive out the Uric Acid from the Blood—yet they leave you in a much worse condition because of the increased amount of Uric Acid they put into the Blood after their stimulating effect is worn off.

And Heart Depressors are even worse than Stimulants—because they affect the Heart *physically*—they injure and weaken your *most* vital organs.

And you must remember that your Heart has already been overworked because it has had to *force* Blood through your clogged up circulation.

Ordinary so-called "Nerve Restorers" and Tonics which some people try are usually Stimulants in disguise—drugged to the Danger Point!

Yet the great Central Nervous Systems are being deranged—they haven't the control they *should* have, or they would have, were everything in a Natural Condition.

You are becoming "nervous"—you lack proper poise and control at *most important* times—in vital business deals.

And *all* these things are felt in your business—they hurt your Income—decrease your Earning Power, whether you're a $10 a week clerk or a $50,000 a year Proprietor of a Business.

Well, now you say—what can be done about this condition—how *can* one restore the nerves to their natural condition?

Well, the only way to do that is to remove the Cause of their derangement—the Uric Acid—by drinking Londonderry Lithia Water.

You see the Lithia in Londonderry renders every tiny grain of Uric Acid absolutely harmless.

Then because of certain other elements it contains besides the Lithia, Londonderry gently but surely stimulates the Kidneys, Bowels and Liver and casts the *Uric Acid* entirely from the System.

Once the Uric Acid is removed from the System—Circulation, etc.—your Blood ceases rushing up into your Brain—the cause of the derangement to your Great Central Nervous System is removed and they regain their natural control of all the Nerves of your Body.

Your Poise is restored—you're not frightened to Death when a Book falls unexpectedly—you have perfect Control of all your Faculties at important Crises—and your Business *success* mirrors faithfully your physical well-being.

Just try the wonderful magic of Londonderry—it's a most agreeable beverage—clear—sparkling—and delicious—an ideal thirst-quencher.

Absolutely none of the flat, disagreeable taste, usual with most mineral waters, about Londonderry.

Drink it at your Club—during your meals—whenever you feel you want a drink.

The sparkling Londonderry will delight you with your meals, and the still or plain is just right at other times.

Londonderry Lithia sells as follows: One dozen quarts, $2.25; one dozen pints, $1.50; one dozen splits, $1.25.

If your dealer won't supply you remit to Londonderry Lithia Co., Room 616, 167 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Our booklet tells what you want to know about Londonderry; its analysis; comments from physicians and others. Write today for a copy.

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

—As Delicious as It's Healthful

Wind and rain deal death blows to trousers.

How about yours now?

We've patterns to go with most any old coat—or new coat. $5 to $10.

F. M. ATWOOD,

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LOANS ON Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons and other securities.

A short interview will convince you that our rates and methods are all that is to be desired.

REYNOLD'S **GOUT** Specific

Few persons need be confined to bed. Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first appearance of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient. E. FOUGERA & CO., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.

KING GIVES HOPE FOR IRISH RULE.

Speech from Throne Brings Fighting Speech from Joseph Chamberlain.

ALARM IN UNIONIST CAMP

Liberal Majority Accused of Forcing Unwelcome Issue Upon the People.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 3 a. m.—The king's speech in opening parliament yesterday was immediately challenged by Joseph Chamberlain as forecasting an effort of the liberal majority to give Ireland home rule.

Chamberlain assumed the leadership of the unionist minority in the house of commons, in the absence of Arthur Balfour, and in a brilliant speech attacked the government on all points, and especially on its South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding home rule for Ireland. Regarding tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain promised to give the government several bad quarter hours.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech undoubtedly was the feature of the first day of the house of commons. The small coterie of unionists took heart under his spirited leadership and his brilliant thrusts and sarcasm were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Even some of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents could not refrain from according him the meed of acclaim for his remarkable attack.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman's reply was lengthy and perfectly good humored, the speaker assuming that his position was one of such strength that he could afford to be generous.

The reference to Ireland in the king's speech is received with mingled feelings and some degree of doubt. The nationalists are noncommittal and decline to accept as more than a possibility this seeming step toward home rule.

John Redmond, who followed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the night session, boldly announced that the nationalists would be satisfied with anything short of complete self-government.

Usual Brilliant Ceremony.

King Edward opened parliament with the usual ceremony, which is of itself one of the most impressively spectacular official functions of any court in Europe. There was the usual royal pageant from Buckingham palace to Westminster. The rich military and naval uniforms, the quaint garb of the yeomen and watermen, and the gilded state coach with its handsomely caparisoned horses all combined to form an effective picture.

Within the gilded chamber of the house of lords the king, arrayed in robes of crimson silk and velvet, edged with gold lace, and surmounted by a heavy cape of ermine, having seated himself on the throne, commanded the presence of the commons to hear his speech. As soon as the speaker and the commons had arrived the king took from the hand of the lord chancellor and read it.

The speech contained no surprises. The usual reference to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers

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of the handsomest designs ever ed in fancy chairs. The price hich we sell it is considerably than other establishments ask he same quality.

his chair is of solid quarter oak, y polished. It has artistically d back and front and carved feet.

The price $11.75

s: $1.00 cash. $1.00 monthly pen a charge account and he chair sent home.

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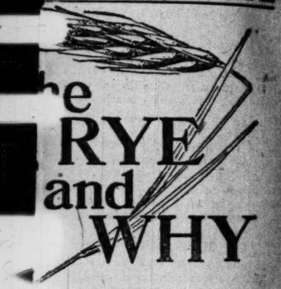

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Few persons need be confined by t or Rheumatism, if on the first approach this paroxysm they have recourse to this rem- dies, a single dose is often sufficient. REYNOLDS & CO., 99 Beekman St., N. Y.

KING GIVES HOPE FOR IRISH RULE.

Speech from Throne Brings Fighting Speech from Joseph Chamberlain.

ALARM IN UNIONIST CAMP

Liberal Majority Accused of Forcing Unwelcome Issue Upon the People.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 8 a. m.—The king's speech in opening parliament yesterday was immediately challenged by Joseph Chamberlain as forecasting an effort of the liberal majority to give Ireland home rule.

Chamberlain assumed the leadership of the unionist minority in the house of commons, in the absence of Arthur Balfour, and in a brilliant speech attacked the government on all points, and especially on its South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding home rule for Ireland. Regarding tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain promised to give the government several bad quarter hours.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech undoubtedly was the feature of the first day of the house of commons. The small coterie of unionists took heart under his spirited leadership and his brilliant thrusts and sarcasm were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Even some of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents could not refrain from according him the meed of acclaim for his remarkable attack.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman's reply was lengthy and perfectly good humored, the speaker assuming that his position was one of such strength that he could afford to be generous.

The reference to Ireland in the king's speech is received with mingled feelings and some degree of doubt. The nationalists are noncommittal and decline to accept as more than a possibility this seeming step toward home rule.

John Redmond, who followed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the night session, flatly announced that the nationalists would not be satisfied with anything short of complete self-government.

Usual Brilliant Ceremony.

King Edward opened parliament with the usual ceremony, which is of itself one of the most impressively spectacular official functions of any court in Europe. There was the usual royal pageant from Buckingham palace to Westminster. The rich military and naval uniforms, the quaint garb of the yeomen and watermen, and the gilded state coach with its handsomely caparisoned horses all combined to form an effective picture.

Within the gilded chamber of the house of lords the king, arrayed in robes of crimson silk and velvet, edged with gold lace, and surmounted by a heavy cape of ermine, having seated himself on the throne, commanded the presence of the commons to hear his speech. As soon as the speaker and the commons had arrived the king took the document containing the text of his speech from the kneeling lord chancellor and read it.

The speech contained no surprises. The usual reference to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers was followed by a paragraph rejoicing over the fact that the Russo-Japanese war had "been brought to an end by the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations commenced in August and due to the initiative of the president of the United States, which had resulted in an honorable peace."

Referring to the Moroccan conference the king remarked:

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of these negotiations may be conducive to the maintenance of peace among all nations."

The speech announced that the idea of an immediate stage for a representative government of the Transvaal had been abandoned and that a new constitution would be drawn up as expeditiously as possible, along that until the Transvaal assembly should the importation of Chinese will be repealed. This announcement, next to his promise to self-government for Ireland, was the most important in the king's speech.

Is It Irish Home Rule?

The important paragraph devoted to Ireland was as follows:

"My ministers have under consideration a plan for improving and effecting economies in the system of government for Ireland, and for introducing therein to means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs. It is my desire that the government of the country in reliance upon the ordinary law should be carried on so far as existing circumstances permit in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people, and I trust that this may conduce to the maintenance of tranquility and good feeling between the different classes of the community."

In the house of commons Joseph Chamberlain, rising from the front opposition benches, said he was speaking at the request of former Premier Balfour, who was temporarily absent. He turned immediately to the fiscal question. He said the government should remember that its majority in the house of commons was much greater in proportion than its majority in the country. In fact, the opposition had nearly half the country behind them.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was pleased to learn that there would be a continuity of Great Britain's foreign policy, and asked if the government could give the house any information in regard to the Algeciras conference. He hoped Great Britain would be able to promote the interests of France, because it would be in accordance with the wishes of the whole country.

Chamberlain in Fighting Mood.

Mr. Chamberlain lengthily discussed the proposed changes in the government of the transvaal colony. He delivered a fighting speech. He demanded that the government give plain answers regarding the proposed legislation for South Africa and Ireland, and said that any measure looking to home rule would meet with strenuous opposition. He also warned the government that it had not heard the last of tariff reform.

RUSSIAN CABINET BREAKING.

Head of Railways Quits in Huff Because Post Operators Were Being Jailed by Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The disruption of the Russian cabinet is coming to pass more speedily than was expected. Though Premier Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo remain, Minister of Communications Nemechaieff and Controller of the Empire Philossoffoff, it is stated, will follow Minister Shipoff and Timiriazeff into retirement in a few days.

Minister Shipoff is said also to be for retirement, though this is not certain.

Nemechaieff, who has just returned from "going around the circle," inspecting lines, is said to have declared that it was impossible to maintain an efficient service while the police are jailing the best and most influential of the railroad operators, and that he will post in disgust.

JAPAN WELCOMES ENGLISHMAN

Arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio Made Occasion of Big Demonstration.

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—The arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught, coming to present the order of the Garter to the Japanese emperor, was the occasion of unprecedented evidences of loyalty.

Contrary to all custom, the emperor himself received Prince Arthur at the Shibasi station. The platform was crowded with high officials and officers in full uniform. The railway station was decorated with flags, festoons and triumphal arches.

Use Your Credit

Diamond or High Grade Watch. A few cents and the balance weekly or monthly. Geo. E. Marshall & Co., 92 Fifth Ave., 2d floor, 92 State street.

American Chorus Girl Educated for Peer, Who Married Her in Paris Yesterday.

Lady Ashburton.
(Frances Belmont.)

Frances Belmont, former American Florodora girl, who was quietly married to Lord Ashburton in Paris yesterday, was one of the Maggie Doolans who scrubbed the floor in "Miladi" when Lord Ashburton first saw her. Later she was one of the "Florodora" sextet. When she became engaged to Lord Ashburton a year and a half ago he took her off the stage and placed her in a convent near Paris, where she has been educated for the part of the wife of a British peer. Lord Ashburton is the owner of 60,000 acres of land in Great Britain, and has a London house and a country residence.

BLOW TO MOROCCAN PLAN.

GERMANY REJECTS POLICE PROPOSAL MADE BY FRANCE.

Reply of Kaiser as to Patrol of French and Spanish Subjects Is Refused Flatly—Action Has Depressing Effect on Delegates of Neutral Nations—Difficulty as to Bank Question Becomes Apparent — Solution Seems More Remote.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 19.—The German delegates to the Moroccan conference received from Berlin tonight Germany's reply to the proposition regarding the policing of Morocco. The reply is a rejection of the French proposition that the officers of the proposed police system shall be French and Spanish. Germany declares that the French proposal is contrary to the principle of internationalization and equality of all the powers in Morocco.

Bad Effect on Neutrals.

The German reply has had a bad effect on the neutral delegates who were disposed to regard the French proposal as a moderate one and who expected some acknowledgment in that regard from Germany.

Their guarded interference now will be transformed into a strong pressure upon Germany, whose unyielding attitude is regarded as possibly threatening the world's peace.

Bank Difficulty Apparent.

The question of establishing a bank, which has been under discussion between count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, and M. Regnault, the junior French delegate, also is bristling with difficulties, and no agreement relative to the principal features of the proposal has been reached, nor does an agreement at present appear to be likely.

CROWN WINS OUT IN HUNGARY.

Succeeds in Dissolving Parliament Without Having to Use Violence—Coalition Leaders Protest.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 19.—The government succeeded in dissolving the Hungarian parliament today. It made a show of arms, but there was no clash, as the coalition leaders had decided to make their protests formal rather than violent.

The rescript of the crown, however, was read amid such hissing and hooting that it probably was not heard by any one. Previous to its reading, however, and on the motion of the vice president the house decided to ignore the rescript and return it to the emperor-king.

The members of the coalition party declared that the dissolution was unconstitutional and illegal and that they will hold a meeting Wednesday in the parliament building unless prevented by troops, in which case the meeting will be held elsewhere.

DRYDOCK DEWEY IS REPORTED.

Huge Structure on Its Way to Manila Is Five Hundred Miles West of the Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 19.—The United States navy tug Potomac, which arrived here today, reported that it left the drydock Dewey 500 miles to the westward of this port, all well.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR—President Alfaro when he arrived here yesterday evening from Quito received a big reception. The crowds before dispersing for the night stoned the offices of the Grito del Pueblo, which had supported former President Garcia.

ROME—The congregation of the propaganda met today to decide on the appointment of a new archbishop of New Orleans to succeed the late Archbishop Chapelle, and decided to propose the nomination of Bishop Blenke of Porto Rico.

MALAGA, SPAIN—Dispatches from Melilla, Morocco, announce that the Moroccan warship Sidi El Turki bombarded the factories belonging to the French filibusters at Marchica, destroying a portion of the works.

BELGRADE, SERVIA—Vladan Georgevitch, former premier of Servia, has been sentenced to six months in prison on the charge of revealing state secrets in the published book, "The End of a Dynasty."

MEN AT CHURCH BANQUET

FOUR DENOMINATIONS ARE REPRESENTED AT THE FEAST.

Permanence of Civic Reform Is the Keynote of the Speeches Made by Gov. Deneen Prof. Graham Taylor, the Rev. William J. McCaughan, Dr. Charles R. Henderson, and Others—Ald. Dever Praised for His Vote for Higher Saloon License.

More than 600 influential members of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches—men prominent in the civic, business, and educational interests of the city, as well as in its religious life—united last night in a joint banquet at the Auditorium, given by the social unions of the four denominations.

The main banquet hall was filled to overflowing, and intense enthusiasm characterized the gathering. Every reference to cooperation of churches of different denominations was received with hearty applause.

Gov. Deneen presided. He was introduced by Judge Orrin N. Carter, president of the Congregational club.

"I feel that I have a right to be here," said Judge Carter. "I have grown up in the law business in this city with a Methodist partner, I married a Presbyterian, and my mother is a Baptist."

Spasmodic Reform Deprecated.

Permanency in civic reform, to be brought about through interdenominational cooperation, was the keynote of the addresses of the evening.

"It is not the fault of the politicians alone if we are badly governed," said Gov. Deneen. "The church needs to put its belief into action, and when the church and the politicians get together, then we'll be well governed."

Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons spoke on "Some Social Problems in Chicago."

"It seems to me," he said, "that we should have policies rather than spasms of reform. Why not now follow up this spasm of reform of vice in the city and make it general? A $1,000 saloon license is a good thing to start with, but we need to go on. The license ought to be $5,000 on some of these downtown corners.

Praise for Ald. Dever.

"There is a civic spirit in Chicago. Talk about your moral heroes! I wish you could have seen the alderman in my ward standing up and casting his vote for the higher license with 600 liquor men and his own political leader against him. I tell you, from now on to election day nothing that I can do to support the election of William E. Dever will be left undone.

"The problem in Chicago is not so much will the democracy become Christian, but will Chicago Christianity become democratic? What we want is not only a Chicago Christianity but a united church of Chicago—not necessarily united organically, but working together."

"Our denominations have again and again united in fighting vice," said the Rev. William J. McCaughan, pastor of Third Presbyterian church, "but these efforts invariably have been spasmodic, not the following out of a policy. What we want is for the denominations to work together for all time."

Progress in Religion Urged.

Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson of the University of Chicago, urged the necessity of a liberal attitude toward progress in religious thinking.

"The church which will not educate its ministry," he said, "cannot live. I know of a branch of my own denomination which persistently refused to educate its ministry and now it is as dead as if it never existed.

"Moreover, a church must learn to be reasonable and tolerant toward an educated ministry. Just now we are seeing thousands of young men going into teaching at a much lower salary than they would receive in the ministry. When I ask them why this is the reply is nearly always the same: 'I'll not sell my soul.' Perhaps they would not have as hard a time in the ministry as they think, but at least we can see what they mean. The yoke of Christ is easy, but the iron yoke of formulas that are said to be divine are not."

DEATHS.

(For other death notices see page 8.)

GALLAGHER—Hugh Gallagher, beloved father of Thomas A., James T., Hugh, Charles T., John M., and Mrs. Dr. M. H. Pauly, at his residence, 1491 W. 13th-st. Funeral notice later.

INSANE ATTORNEY ROAMS 8 WEEKS.

Leading New York Lawyer, Who Disappeared, Found in Ragged Condition.

MITCHELL DECLINES PLEA

Peoria Democrats Would Have Chief for Congressman; Miners Are Firm in Demands.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 19.

Lawyer Wanders in Dazed State for Eight Weeks.

Eight weeks ago Clarke Bell Augustine of the law firm of Augustine & Hoppin, at 92 William street, disappeared. He is a nephew of Clarke Bell, head of the Medico-Legal society, of high repute in his profession, and well to do. His disappearance greatly shocked his wife and two children, who live at 557 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, and his intimate friends. He was found today, his mind almost a blank.

Because the missing lawyer had been intrusted with the affairs of a number of important estates no word of his disappearance was allowed to reach the police. Private detectives were engaged in a hunt for the lost man. Early today he was found by a policeman, wandering about the streets, a ragged, unkempt man. He begged the officer to drive the dogs away. In one of his pockets were found twenty-five railroad tickets to nearby cities. He evidently had lived in hallways, cheap lodging houses, and public places for many nights. He was taken to Bellevue hospital.

Ask Mitchell to Be Congressman from Illinois.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers made an announcement this evening that he had been offered the nomination for congress on the democratic ticket by the democratic committee of the district of Peoria, Illinois. He declined the nomination with thanks, stating he could not accept any political position.

After a long conference at the Ashland house today a subcommittee of seven of the anthracite miners decided to ask the anthracite operators for full recognition of the union in all departments, both inside and outside. That the operators will refuse this demand is anticipated by the miners, who have prepared themselves with an array of arguments to show that recognition of the union in the sense of a closed shop is both practicable and advantageous to both sides.

It was stated that the miners are willing to accept an experimental one year's agreement based on the absolute recognition of the union, and then to make it a three years' agreement if it should be found to work well. The question of a wage scale was not touched on today, and will be considered tomorrow.

Resume Hearing in Alleged Chemical Fraud.

The hearing of the Force of Life Chemical company, which is charged with conspiracy to defraud in the use of the mails, and which is alleged to have advertised a remedy with the claim that it had restored the dead to life, was resumed today. Mrs. Nellie U. Wallington, a witness called by the prosecution, who said she was employed by the Force of Life company, which was the predecessor of the Force of Life Chemical company, was asked to describe her duties.

"I was to teach patients how to be patient," she replied.

"In what way was that?" United States District Attorney Hinrichsen asked.

"Well, I was to encourage the patients along and tell them to have hope. I was also to coax them in other ways to have courage."

Mrs. Wallington said that the diagnosis of the cases was made by three young women employed in the office of Dr. Hadley, medical director of the company. The material sent for diagnosis, she said, usually was thrown into a waste paper basket. The hearing was adjourned at this point until tomorrow.

Mystery Wraps Reported Separation of Mizners.

Mystery almost as baffling as that which first cloaked the Yerkes-Mizner wedding early this month has been drawn about the reported separation of the widow of Charles T. Yerkes and the former tamer of millionaires and dashing young sybarite of the Pacific coast, Wilson Mizner.

Addison Mizner, a brother of the bridegroom, when seen at his office at 30 West Twenty-fourth street today, sought to explain away the mystery by vehemently denying that there was any separation or blight of any sort upon his kinsman's romance.

"Mrs. Mizner," he said, "telephoned to me this morning and asked me to make this statement to the public: 'I wish to deny to the newspapers that there is any trouble between Wilson and myself. I love him just as much as ever.'"

Irving of Fads and Fancies Is Discharged.

Robert A. Irving, solicitor for "Fads and Fancies," who was arrested in December upon the complaint of James A. Burden Jr., on a charge of attempted extortion, was discharged today in the Tombs police court by Magistrate Baker. It is understood that Burden was unwilling to prosecute the defendant.

Alexander Gains Following Operation.

James W. Alexander, the former president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, who underwent a surgical operation last Thursday, was slightly better today. His son, H. M. Alexander, said his father is gaining steadily, but that he is not yet considered out of danger.

MINERS' LEADERS IN MURDER PLOT.

(Continued from first page.)

James Mills, deputy warden of the Idaho penitentiary.

The special train made almost a straight run from Denver, stopping at none of the towns and cities along the road. When it became necessary to change engines this was effected at sidetracks, and water was taken from desert water tanks rather than in the populous cities.

This course was followed that there might be no question of an attempt to rescue or legal entanglement resulting from the arrest of the members of the conspiracy that is said to have existed for years.

Vincent St. John, who was arrested in Burke, Idaho, last night, was president of the miners' union at Telluride, Colo., at the time of the assassination of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine at that camp. He was arrested and charged with complicity in that murder, but was never brought to trial. He will be brought here at once.

Officers have gone to Haines, Ore., to search for another man wanted in connection with the case. It is reported that Orchard has made statements accusing others, whom the officers are seeking.

Will Not Return Alive.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—"The officers of the Western Federation of Miners and those of the executive board who were implicated in the secret designs of the leaders will never leave Idaho alive," says James McParland, manager for the western district of the Pinkerton National Detective agency, yesterday.

"They knew this when we arrested them, and they immediately began to plan to destroy the train on which they were to be taken to Idaho. I had foreseen this, and it was for this reason that I insisted that they be carried to Boise in a special train.

"Although they will not leave Idaho, I have information and proof of their connection with a dozen atrocious murders in Colorado that would hang them if they did."

Exposed the Mollie Maguires.

Thirty-three years ago Capt. McParland gained national renown by breaking up the Molly Maguires. He lived with the members of that famous band of Pennsylvania conspirators from 1873 until 1877, at the end of which time he gave testimony concerning their operations which resulted in the hanging of twenty-three members. The most fiendish work carried on by the Molly Maguires, declares McParland, was but child play compared to the plot hatched by officials of the Western Federation of Miners and carried into effect by their tools.

According to McParland he has secured positive evidence that the members of the Western Federation of Miners planned and carried out the assassination of Detective Lyte Gregory, who was killed mysteriously in West Denver two years ago.

Proof of Other Murders.

He claims he has evidence in his possession which would hang them were they to be tried for the assassination of Martin Gleason, superintendent of the Wild Horse mine; the assassination of Supt. Arthur Collins of the Smuggler-Union; Smith and Barney in Telluride; of the killing of fourteen men in the explosion at the Independence depot, and of the murder of Merritt B. Walley by dynamite at Emerson and Colfax last summer.

The latter affair was accidental, according to McParland, but that the nitroglycerin was placed there by officers of the federation, he says, to blow up a prominent man, supposedly Chief Justice Goddard of the Supreme court. Judge Goddard walked through the vacant lot on his way to the state house each morning, but avoided it on the day of the killing of Walley. Walley's death always has remained a mystery until McParland made the foregoing statement today.

McParland claims that Pettibone is the schemer, Haywood the brute force, and Moyer the tool of the other two in the alleged criminal work. He claims that he would give $1,000 to find the fourth man of the clique, Simpkins, who is alleged to have left Denver hurriedly two months ago.

Colorado Governor's Statement.

Gov. McDonald stoutly resents the charge that he violated either custom or personal rights in signing the extradition papers for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone six hours before they were arrested. He says:

"I had ample opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the charges. The papers were filed with me on Thursday, and I looked into them carefully. The evidence appeared to be good, and I signed them Saturday morning.

"Nothing was made public about the matter till the men had been arrested. This is a customary proceeding where requisitions are filed with me in criminal proceedings. The men are not notified and are not given the privilege of a hearing, as there is danger of escape."

Accused of Direct Murder.

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were charged directly with the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, and not merely with being accessories to the crime. The complaints and requisitions in the three cases are identical and charge the accused men with having discharged the bomb by means of which Steunenberg was killed at Caldwell, Idaho, Dec. 30, 1905.

The specific charge of murder was made, it is explained, in order to forestall habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the accused men, but no attempt will be made to prove that they were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime. It is alleged, however, that they conspired with others to murder Steunenberg and furnished funds to carry out the plot.

Another Arrest in Conspiracy.

Information reached here tonight from Cripple Creek that Edward Green, a federation man, had been arrested on a warrant forwarded by the Idaho authorities charging him with connection with the Steunenberg assassination. Two other warrants are in the hands of Cripple Creek officers for service.

MERIT LAW TRIAL IN STATE ASYLUM

Carpenter at School for Feeble Minded Ousted; Says Politics Is Cause.

HEARING OPENS TODAY.

Federal Organization Leaders to Consider Means of Opposing Yates.

The first state civil service trial will be held today at Lincoln, where the head carpenter of the institution for the feeble minded is charged with incompetency. Inspite of the fact that the state law does not require an investigation, one has been ordered.

While there is nothing particularly important outside of the institution itself in the fact that a carpenter is charged with not knowing how to use carpenters' tools, it happens that there is more politics than carpentering involved, and there is a possibility that the asylum will be given a thorough airing during the investigation.

Joseph K. Henson is the carpenter who is accused of incompetency. He is a brother of State Senator James A. Henson of Decatur, who himself is a brick mason. The carpenter was given his position by Gov. Deneen in November, just before the civil service law went into effect. He lasted three months. Then Supt. C. B. Taylor suspended him.

Gov. Deneen was appealed to and decided that the state civil service commission might give the man a hearing, thus giving him a chance to get a square deal. Henson declares that he was discharged for other reasons than that of incompetency, and has said that he will put witnesses on the stand to explain these reasons. President Moulton and Commissioners Brown and Willoughby went to Lincoln yesterday and will begin the investigation this morning.

Yates Disturbs Federal Leaders.

Federal organization leaders from various parts of the state will meet at the Auditorium hotel this morning to take an inventory of federal stock as it stands since ex-Gov. Yates has begun his attacks on the "Washington syndicate." Methods of meeting these attacks have not yet been found by the federal managers, and it is likely that the conference will discuss the advisability of sending out speakers to answer Mr. Yates.

Originally it was the intention of the Cullom managers to carry on nothing but organization work, but the "wickedness" of Mr. Yates' remarks and the stories of the success with which he has presented his case to republicans in southern Illinois have had their influence, and Senator Cullom's friends now think seriously of starting a speaking campaign.

One difficulty is to find the right kind of speakers. It would be almost useless for the federal office holders to undertake a defense of the system Yates is attacking. It is their effort to dictate in state politics that he objects to, and for them to appear in defense would only give him a chance to say they were attempting dictation again. Up to date the federal organization has not been able to place its hands on the men who can go out and reply to Yates.

Takes Up Election Contest.

Judge Carter of the County court, as head of the election board, took up the Baker-Webb contest during the day. Thomas Webb, democratic candidate for one of the five year terms on the sanitary district board, is contending for the seat of William H. Baker, one of the republican trustees. Judge Carter suggested that, to save the expense of a general recount, Mr. Webb select a certain number of precincts in which he charges that fraud was committed and that Mr. Baker select an equal number for review.

New Sleeping Cars ON THE OVERLAND LIMITED VIA THE **Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**

Containing Drawing-room, two Compartments and ten Sections. Drawing-room and Compartment can be used en suite.

The Overland Limited from UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal, Adams and Madison streets, Chicago, at 8.00 p. m. daily.

Arrive San Francisco and Los Angeles the third afternoon.

TICKETS: 95 ADAMS STREET CHICAGO

UNION PACIFIC

If you like grape juice as it comes from the grape you will like

Welch's Grape Juice

for that's all Welch's is —the juice from the ripe Concord grapes, pressed out and bottled. Nothing is put in, nothing gets in. Sold only in glass and under Welch's label.

Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere. Write to us for free book of recipes. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

CURTIS' BRAND

25¢ 25¢ FRONT 2¼ IN. DONORA BACK 2 IN. QUARTER SIZES MADE BY H. C. CURTIS & COMPANY MAKERS OF LITTLE INDIAN COLLARS CHICAGO — TROY — NEW YORK

SCHULZ PIANOS M. SCHULZ CO. MANUFACTURERS 372 Milwaukee Avenue

THE HUB HENRY C. LYTTON Pres

A HANDSOME double or single breasted pure worsted or tweed suit which never sold for less than $16, $18, $20 or $22 may be had here today for **$12.50.**

This is one of the most arbitrary reductions on record and it is due solely to our determination to clear away **all** winter weights before the arrival of spring.

The smartest of overcoats also included at **$12.50.**

TORTURED BY ITCHING ECZEMA

Suffered Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Bled—Worse at Night, With Soreness and Excruciating Pains —A Western Lady's

WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Last year at this time I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse, until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered the torments of the damned, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch, until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over, until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pains. I did not know what it was, and resorted to a number of blood purifiers, using at times also Cuticura Soap. They told me then that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would also use Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one who suffers as did your obedient servant. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING Humors, Eczemas, and Itchings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humors."

Using Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1906.

Red Cross Relief for Japan.

The National Red Cross society has issued an appeal for aid for the Japanese sufferers from the failure of the rice crop. The president of the United States has indorsed the appeal. The simplest statement of the facts is an appeal which it is hard to resist. There is a famine. In three of the northern provinces of Japan the rice crop has almost entirely failed. At least 680,000 people are facing starvation. For a time they can support life on the bark of trees and roots of shrubs, but women and children are dying from insufficient food, and men's grief prevents their sturdier frames from resisting the weakening effect of hunger. During the war the American Red Cross society, owing to demoralization in its own ranks, did little or nothing for the Japanese wounded, although the European Red Cross societies did much. The victims of famine have all the more claim. A few dollars will save many lives from destruction. There is no other way. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. C. Hallam Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme court in favor of Illinois in the case between this state and Missouri arising out of the construction of the Chicago drainage canal is a cause of great satisfaction to the people of Chicago and the sanitary district. A contrary decision would have been a calamity to the city and the district. It would have necessitated the early abandonment of public works which have been built at a cost of millions of dollars and the consequent imperiling of the lives of many thousands of people. It would have compelled later on the construction of other and probably more costly works, for nothing could have caused Chicago to reverse the wise conclusion it came to some time since that a pure water supply is worth having, no matter what it costs.

While the people of this city are gratified at the result of the litigation, those of them who followed its progress closely never had much fear as to its outcome. If the St. Louis and Missouri authorities had taken the pains beforehand to look carefully into the facts they never would have started the suit. The alleged ground of action was that sewage carried by the drainage canal and Illinois river from Chicago to the Mississippi river polluted St. Louis' drinking water. The investigations of experts proved conclusively not only that microbes in the sewage from this city were destroyed before they reached St. Louis but that the large quantity of water which entered the drainage canal from Lake Michigan did not pollute but helped to purify the Mississippi, and therefore improved St. Louis' water supply. With these facts before it the court could not have decided otherwise than it did.

The drainage canal has proved a great blessing to Chicago. It would be worth all it cost if the only effect of its construction were the reduction of deaths from typhoid to the present low rate. There should be no unnecessary delay in completing the rest of the works which are requisite to connect with the canal the sewage system of the entire sanitary district.

PUBLIC LIFE IN CHICAGO.

The assault made upon Mr. Raymond Robins, a public spirited citizen and well known reformer, Saturday night seems to have a tale associated with it. It was suspected at first that Mr. Robins was assaulted because he had exposed the record of one of the eminent reformers once connected with the city administration in the capacity of civil service commissioner and now candidate for alderman—Edward M. Carroll. Carroll denies any responsibility for the assault, but the nature of the report which has found its way into print is such as to explain why he was suspected.

Probably since the reform of the civil service began to be agitated there never was a commissioner whose career was quite so variegated and picturesque as that of Mr. Carroll as set forth in the report made by Mr. Robins to Mayor Dunne. Some of the chief exploits of Mr. Carroll in his diversified career before he became associated with the cause of "reform" as a civil service commissioner are as follows:

July 31, 1877, arrested for entering Indiana college (Willard hall, Northwestern university) and stealing gold watch, chain, and brooch.

June 14, 1880, Adam Jender lost eight ivory rings, believed to be stolen; June 17, same recovered from Ed Carroll, thief.

Dec. 1, 1883, arrested for stealing twenty hides from Robert Simpson; held in county jail until March 4, 1884; released.

May 11, 1884, arrested for being drunk and disorderly in the streets; fined $10 and costs.

Nov. 23, 1884, arrested on warrant sworn out by Mrs. Murtaugh for assault and battery; discharged ten days later by Justice Carney.

Dec. 29, 1884, arrested for disorderly conduct and driving away horse and carriage belonging to a Mr. Duffy.

Dec. 25, 1885, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $12 and costs.

Besides this police record the Robins report contained an account of an escapade in which Carroll figured in running away with a young girl named Johnson. The couple went to Omaha, but afterward returned.

There is an element of gayety associated with public life in Chicago that has not heretofore been fully understood. Manifestly the ideas of civil service reform of the mayor, who appointed Mr. Carroll, were vague and indistinct. His notions as to what was necessary for the building up of a political machine in Chicago were well defined. No mayor can recommend himself to the good graces of the citizens of Chicago by associating with him in his administration many representatives of the criminal classes. One civil service commissioner like Carroll is enough.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

It is possible to multiply suggestions for the reform of life insurance management, but the real, fundamental, radical, sufficient remedy is to be found in the report of the committee of the New York legislature. It is the recommendation that the companies' funds shall be invested only in certain specified securities.

The kind of securities suggested is perfectly well known to bankers. It is the kind provided by the New York state laws for the investment of savings bank funds, and also suggested by Secretary Shaw as security for deposits of government money in national banks. Generally speaking, these are state and municipal bonds on which interest has not been defaulted, the first mortgage bonds of railroads that have paid dividends for a period of years, and other like securities enumerated in the New York state laws relating to savings banks. They are the class of securities prescribed by Probate courts for the investment of strictly trust funds. Life insurance moneys are funds of this description, and they should seek the highest class of investment as respects security, and no other.

The application of the New York state law relating to savings banks to the insurance companies would cure nearly all the evils that now affect the management of those companies. There could be no investment of funds in banks, trust companies, "pipe lines," or speculative securities of any kind. If the investments were thus closely guarded it is difficult to see how the officers of a company could speculate in its funds. There is no opportunity for speculation in really first class investment securities. If the law suggested were in operation there could be no secret arrangement by an insurance official with J. P. Morgan & Co. or anybody else for the flotation of collateral bonds or new enterprises of any description. The officers of a company would have scarcely any discretion as to the kind of investments they should make. Their judgment could not be affected by indirect bribes. There would be no "syndicate profits" to divide among insurance officials and promoters if the character of the investments were exactly prescribed by state law.

Some of the other suggested reforms will be useful, but most of them are simple corollaries of the fundamental sufficient remedy provided in the suggestion of the committee set forth in these words:

"The limiting of the investments of insurance funds to standard classes of securities guaranteed to pay a fixed annual revenue and prohibiting the investment of insurance funds in stock of any character."

FIST POLITICS.

The slugging of Mr. Raymond Robins on Saturday may well exasperate the community. He had hardly left his door after lunch to go downtown, when two men, standing aside to let him pass between them, attacked him from the rear, and finally left him lying stunned on the sidewalk. He would doubtless have fared still worse had not a group of playing children frightened the assailants away. A third man, acting as an accomplice, seems to have been watching close by. Mr. Robins' injuries happily proved not to be serious in character, but sure punishment ought to fall on the men who attacked him.

The assault was not planned for robbery. It was of the "educational committee" sort. It was obviously political in motive, and is supposed to have been prompted by the victim's activity in relation to the coming spring election. Mr. Robins is chairman of the aldermanic nominations committee of the general municipal ownership committee, which is working with Mayor Dunne to sift municipal ownership candidates for that election.

Suspicion in the case has fallen upon a certain candidate for aldermanic nomination on the democratic ticket in one of the southwest wards. Mr. Robins has strongly opposed this candidate, despite his labor support, and has sought to bring the mayor over to his way of thinking. On Friday he handed to the committee and the mayor a detailed and damaging report of the candidate's record. Saturday morning a representative of the latter was shown that report, and it is suspected that the assault that afternoon was committed by persons instigated or angered because of this report.

Judgment on this suspicion must be withheld at present for proof. Judgment should not be withheld, however, concerning the heinousness of such an assault. When terrorism is resorted to in Russia, as a last resort against oppression, it has some mitigating circumstances. When slugging is resorted to in this city to disable a fearless opponent of labor grafting like Michael Donnelly, or an aggressive censor of unfit candidates for public office, every circumstance aggravates the brutality of the act.

PARAFFIN CAKES AND DYED CATSUP.

New York pure food experts have found in several kinds of chocolate cream candies and cakes an adulterant which is new to most investigators. This is paraffin. Paraffin is a familiar commodity to housewives who "put up" their own jells and preserves. They melt it and pour a thin layer of it over the top of each glass of "jell." It quickly hardens and without mixing with the delicacy below forms a permanent, air tight covering for it.

Paraffin is not poisonous. The objection to it as a food is that it acts in the stomach a good deal as it does on a glass of "jell." It lies there so stiff and hard that the juices of the stomach can scarcely do anything with it, and the result to those who eat it is stomach trouble or appendicitis. Its action is mechanical rather than chemical. A man had about as well take into his stomach things that attack and injure its walls as things that obstinately resist digestion. Paraffin is put into cakes and candies to give them consistency. It does its work well. It does it too well. It gives the stomach also "consistency," which prevents it from digesting food. In this case consistency is not a jewel.

Candy and cakes in which there is paraffin are injurious to many people, and especially so to women and children, who are the largest consumers of such things. They are not, however, such bald frauds as two "home made" catsups, analyses of which were given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. In one of these catsups were found aniline dye and benzoic acid, in the other aniline dye and salicylic acid. It is news to women that home made catsup ever contains these ingredients. They will be disposed to doubt it if ever does, and they will be quite sure that it never does when intended for home consumption. Home made catsup for home consumption does not have to be colored with aniline dyes because only ripe and sound, and therefore red, tomatoes are used in it. It does not have to be preserved with salicylic or benzoic acid, because only wholesome materials being used in it, it may be kept good any reasonable time without the application of poisonous substances to arrest the processes of decay.

Obviously, the sole purpose of advertising catsups colored with aniline dyes and preserved with deadly acids as "home made" is the deception of purchasers for the dishonest profit of makers and venders. Such "home made" catsups form a strong argument for rigorous and strictly enforced laws against both the adulteration and the fraudulent misbranding of commodities.

ANOTHER SIMPLE REMEDY.

The dance hall evil in Chicago would be almost entirely done away with by the faithful enforcement of the laws and ordinances. If the police authorities were to be deprived of the discretion they now unlawfully exercise in granting to applicants licenses to sell liquor after the usual closing hour the abuses arising from the dance halls would, in great measure, be abolished. No serious harm will arise from permitting dancing after 1 o'clock if no liquor goes with the dance. In fact, the dancing will flag and soon cease when the dispensing of stimulants over the bar stops.

There ought to be no question about the issuing of a prohibitory order to the police. Their action in granting permits to dissolute characters and, indeed, to persons of irreproachable character for the sale of liquor after 1 o'clock is clearly illegal. It is a suspension of an ordinance which the mayor should have no discretion to interfere with. It is this summary suspension of ordinances by the city authorities that has given Chicago the name of a lawless community. The mayor ought to welcome the opportunity to stop abuses of this description. He has the ready and efficient remedy at hand for the dance hall iniquities and he ought to apply it strictly and be glad of the chance.

There is no reason why any persons in Chicago should be permitted to have greater license in the way of dancing and drinking in the small hours of the morning than is allowed, for example, in London. There the closing ordinance is impartially enforced against people of all classes, rich and poor, good and bad, righteous and vicious. At half past 12 in London the lights are put out in all the public houses and restaurants irrespective of whether they may be situated in Whitechapel, or in Pall Mall, or Piccadilly. The lights flicker out for the rich and noble in the Carlton hotel or the Savoy as decidedly as they do in Mile End road.

It is the impartial enforcement of laws in England which causes them to be respected. If impartially enforced in Chicago there would be a greater degree of regard for the city government and there would be ready acquiescence on the part of all classes in their enforcement. The lights should go out in the public rooms of the Auditorium Annex at 1 as absolutely and positively as in "Archey road" or Milwaukee avenue.

Anybody who wishes to dance after 1 o'clock may be permitted to do so. That is his or her privilege. But he or she should not be permitted to get drinks over a public bar after the lawful closing hour. One o'clock is late enough for all citizens to do their drinking. While joy may be unconfined in the matter of dancing as long as they like, they should, at 1 o'clock, suspend the gratification of their appetite for alcoholic drinks until the next morning or next night.

LODGE ON OLD ROADS.

Nothing of human origin in the world is so old and so permanent in its influence on human life as a road worn by the feet of countless generations. In nothing was the world so slow to change as in the means of passing from place to place. Senator Lodge can find nothing short of the discovery of fire or of wheels to which to compare the utilization of steam and electricity in place of earlier forms of motive power. He said in the senate last week: "From the dawn of history to the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no change in these methods of transportation. There was a slow improvement in seagoing vessels, but it seems probable, if not certain, that the roads of the Roman empire furnished a better and more complete system of transportation and communication than was to be found in Europe in the middle ages, or even as late as the eighteenth century. In means and modes of communication and transportation, which not only influence profoundly human society, but upon which that society largely rests, the men who fought at Waterloo were nearer to those who fought at Thermopylæ than they were to those who engaged in battle at Gettysburg, at Sedan, or at Mukden."

Napoleon's armies marched along the same highways which had once felt the tread of Cæsar's legions. Today steam cars and trolley cars, bicycles, automobiles, and dirigible balloons have their place in military plans, but the horse, the mule, and even the slow ox, are not entirely superseded and soldiers' legs are not atrophied by disuse. The world, in spite of all the wonderful changes of the century of wonders, the nineteenth century, clings to the old roads, the dusty, winding, laborious roads.

The roads of thought are still harder for the world to abandon. To measure the power of steam engines or electricity comparison is made with the strength of a horse. One "horse power" or two, or any number gives an idea more distinct for purposes of comparison than the exact number of pounds that could be moved a given distance in a given time. So, to measure the brilliancy of the newest improved electric light, the humble candle is recalled from the past, and we speak of "candle power." The men who have never driven horses or read by candle light have grown up, following their fathers along the old paths of thought. A stone's throw is a definite distance, a bee line is the standard of straightness to men who never threw a stone or saw a bee rise and start for the hive; and horse power and candle power survive as measures of strength.

The English system of currency seems cumbrous and antiquated to Americans; the American system of weights and measures seems behind the times to Frenchmen, but here again the old traveled road bears the multitude. Admitting that the new way is swifter and easier, an immense improvement on the old way, the mind clings to the old standards. Though the American schoolboy has studied the metric system in school, a hectoliter means nothing until put into gallons, a hectare must be translated into acres, and kilometers must be reduced to miles. When candle light ceases to be the standard of illumination, and horse power to be the measure of the force of turbines and dynamos—the inch, the ounce, and the quart, with all their awkwardness, may be expected to vanish, but not so long as the mind travels the old road. The men of Waterloo would still find some things familiar if they returned.

If in doubt as to your vocation, start a bank.

Will "Judge" Hamilton be decent enough now to make restitution?

On account of Pat Crowe's generally bad reputation the jury probably did not believe his confession.

Spring is setting a bad example to the ice cutters by loafing around here in February.

The United States Supreme court, yielding to the inevitable, finally had to show Missouri.

Gave her autograph as "Alice Lee Longworth," did she? Perhaps she was in a hurry.

St. Louis, to be sure, does not have to drink its river water. It has plenty of other kinds of moisture.

Out along Automobile row, Michigan avenue, there is a feeling that a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chauffeurs ought to be organized at once.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Longworths did not linger long at Friendship. They had been there before and found it wholly inadequate.

Even Mrs. Jack Gardner, if reports are true, has yielded to the persuasive power of the Hon. Bourke Cockran's eloquence.

Officer Michael Massewett, who fought three holdup men and finally captured them, has earned a promotion. If there were more Michael Massewetts there would be less crime.

Broadly speaking, the democratic party now consists of Bryan democrats, Cleveland democrats, Col. Watterson, and Tom Patterson.

Two lake steamers, each 600 feet long, and with proportionate breadth and draft, are in process of construction at South Chicago. They might be found highly useful in knocking the tops off the Chicago river tunnels.

If Degenerate Ivens can get a jury of the right sort his confession will not count against him.

There be perilous days for the slender hyphen that purports to unite Austria-Hungary.

"Banker" Crehlman still thinks there would have been no trouble if it had not been for the squealmen.

There is some satisfaction in the knowledge that one side of Chicago has been aroused to the necessity of doing something to check the carnival of crime.

When every paper in the country has paid due attention to the circumstance that Mr. Sorrow was the vice president of the "bank" of America, that portion of the incident will be considered closed.

That will be about all from Missouri.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Uncle Jerry.

"Of course," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles, "I don't know by experience what real poverty is, but I should think havin' a salary of $150,000 a year cut down all at once to $50,000 would be about as near to it as a feller ever gets."

Putting It Delicately.

"To be entirely frank," said his critical friend, "I don't like your editorial page."

"What's the matter with it?" demanded the editor of the Daily Bread, greatly surprised.

"You—er—don't run enough reprint on it."

No Time to Lose.

"The man next door told me the other day he was going to spend $2,000 on his daughter's voice."

"Say, you know you offered me $5,000 for my house and lot a week ago, provided I could give immediate possession?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'll take it."

Ever Notice It?

The Doctor—"You never can disguise the real thing. Culture will tell."

The Professor—"Yes; so will ignorance—but it generally uses more words in telling it."

C. W. T.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 10.]

Through the California branch, the American National Red Cross has received from the American residents in Japan an appeal for the famine stricken people in three northern provinces of that country. In one province the rice crop has yielded only 12 per cent of the average, and the sentence of death hangs over a quarter of a million people if forgotten and unaided. In the eastern portion of another province the yield is only 15 per cent, and, 800,000 people are in great distress and on the verge of absolute starvation; and in the third province it is certain that over 100,000 persons cannot live without speedy and prolonged aid.

"Already thousands in these provinces are reduced to shrub roots and the bark of trees by which mere life may for a time be sustained, but at the least calculation 680,000 people are now facing extreme conditions. What this means for their poor women and children, we who live in the center of this oncoming misery find no words to describe."

Hundreds of thousands of persons are on the verge of starvation, and winter is adding its rigors to the distress. Snow having hidden away the roots and herbs of the forest from the hands of the stricken people, speedy death or physical anguish, worse than death, confronts them.

During the late war the great European Red Cross societies did much to aid the Japanese Red Cross in its work of caring for the sick and wounded, but our American Red Cross, just beginning its reorganization, could be of no assistance. Now, the opportunity arises for us to send to those brave famine stricken people some assistance from our abundance. The American National Red Cross will gladly receive and forward to the Japanese Red Cross, to be used for the relief of these famine stricken provinces, such contributions as the public at large or any of its own members desire to make.

All contributions can be sent to Thomas R. Jones, treasurer of the District of Columbia branch of the Red Cross, National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust company, Fifteenth street and New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE STORY OF THE WEDDING.

Columbus, O., Feb. 18. — [Editor of The Tribune.]—The thousands of readers of today's TRIBUNE will surely appreciate the magnificent effort of the management of their favorite paper to give them the fullest and most interesting account of the historical episode which occurred at the White house yesterday. From every point of view—literary, artistic, and typographical—your readers ought to be satisfied. THE TRIBUNE, as always, is on top. Thanking you on behalf of many. Yours truly,

ROBERT E. BRAY.

IN MEMORY OF MISS WILLARD.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to thank you for publishing today in THE TRIBUNE the beautiful poem by W. D. N. on our great and departed leader, Frances E. Willard. In thanking THE TRIBUNE for this beautiful and timely poem I voice not only my own thanks, but those of hundreds of other women who heard it read today in Willard hall at the memorial services held there at noon. Gratefully yours,

MATILDA B. CARSE.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I feel that friends of Frances Willard are deeply indebted to THE TRIBUNE for the beautiful memorial poem written by your W. D. N. It was a gem which added much to the fine program at the Willard hall services. It seemed to add the touch needed after Dr. Gunsaulus' splendid tribute. It was most effectively rendered by Miss Shonts. I do not have the pleasure of Mr. Nesbit's acquaintance, but through you would like to thank him also. Yours sincerely,

LUCY PAGE GASTON.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

LULLABY

Lullaby, lullaby, dreamily low;
Now come the shadows that drowsily creep
Up from the sunset, and sway to and fro
While we are drifting away into sleep.
Pigeons are cooing high up in the mow,
Wee little lambs have come down from the hill—
We go a-drifting to Sleepytown, now,
For all the world has grown peacefully still.

Lullaby, lullaby, soft and low;
That is the way that the dream fairies go
Hither and thither, and thither and here
With wonderful dreams for the sleep of my dear.
Lullaby, lullaby, low.

See all the lanterns alight in the sky,
Hung for the Sandman to show him his way;
He will come back from his task by-and-by—
Puff out the lanterns, and then will come day.
Pussy has curled in a ball on the hearth,
Towser has found him a bed on the floor—
Listen! The Sandman tiptoes through the earth;
I hear him whisper "Good night" at the door.

Lullaby, lullaby, soft and low.
O, the dream fairies, they glimmer and glow;
Silently, silently, hither they wing
Laden with little folks' dreams they must bring.
Lullaby, lullaby, low.

Lullaby, lullaby—dear little eyes
Close, for the Sandman is going his round;
Cuddle your cheek on my breast where it lies—
This is the Kingdom of Sleep we have found.
Soft little hands that are weary of play,
Tired little feet—you have earned all your rest.
This is the Land of the End of the Day!
It is the sweetest and gladdest and best.

Lullaby, lullaby, soft and low;
This is the song that the fairy horns blow;
Dreamily, dreamily, faintly they play
Out of the Land of the End of the Day.
Lullaby, lullaby, low.

W. D. N.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1906: By the Marquise de Fontenoy

GERMANY'S empress is reported to have been profoundly shocked on the occasion of her visit the other day to the exhibition of the home industries at Berlin by the discovery of the prices paid for the clothes and the underclothes shown there. She seems to have learnt for the first time the meaning of the word "sweating," and to have been deeply moved by the manifestations thereof, as, for instance, when she was shown that the wage for making a boy's suit, regardless of size, and with waistcoat, trousers, and coat complete, was 14 cents. Never had she understood before the meaning of the expression, "starvation wages," and it seems that she asked, in a tone of utter helplessness, "What can be done to stop this misery?"

Fraulein Behm, who showed the empress around the exhibition, and who had been one of its chief organizers, suggested that the emperor should take the matter in hand, and cause legislation to be enacted fixing by statute a minimum wage. And the empress promised that she would speak to her consort about the matter.

It does not seem to have occurred to either of them at the time that when William first came to the throne he was imbued with such humane and generous sentiments on the subject of the conditions of labor that he summoned to Berlin the international labor conference, to accomplish the end which he had in view—that is to say, to repair those very evils which so distressed the kind hearted kaiserin at the exhibition the other day. He persisted in calling this conference together, in the face of the open and secret opposition of the old chancellor, Prince Bismarck, who ridiculed the idea of the whole thing as Utopian, and who caused the scheme to be attacked and derided in the German as well as in the foreign press.

The congress accomplished little beyond calling more widespread attention to the conditions of labor, though it may be said to have brought into existence certain laws in Germany in the way of old age pensions and the compulsory insurance of workmen by their employers. If the congress failed in the principal objects which the emperor had in view, it was not alone owing to the antagonism of capital, as well as of the leading statesmen and government officials, but also by reason of the opposition of the socialists and the distrust and ill will which they aroused against the emperor's project among the laboring masses—that is to say, among the people for whose welfare the emperor had called together the congress. Had the kaiser been supported at the time by the working classes, had their socialist allies and mentors ceased for a time their attacks on the crown, much might have been achieved towards the betterment of the conditions of labor. As it was, the emperor became discouraged by finding that he was incurring the enmity of capital, property, industry, and trade, without being able to win the friendship, or even the confidence of labor, and realised that, under the circumstances, there was nothing to be done.

That is why it is improbable that he will ever consent again to initiate labor legislation, convinced that the fact of anything of the kind originating with him would cause it to be regarded with suspicion by those for whose benefit it was intended. The existence of this suspicion and the distrust of labor in Germany with regard to his good intentions he ascribes chiefly to the fact that the socialists have poisoned the minds of the working classes against him, and that is the cause of his intense hatred and downright abhorrence, not of the doctrines of socialism, but of the socialists, especially their leaders.

Everybody who had the opportunity of meeting the officers of the English cruiser squadron on the occasion of its visit to the United States last fall, under the orders of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, will recall the softness and suavity of speech and manner by which they were distinguished. The women, especially, found this agreeable, for, of course, it is much more pleasant to have sweet nothings whispered gently into one's ear than to have them bawled in stentorian tones. This, however, does not meet with the approval of the British naval authorities in London, and an order has been issued by the admiralty, bearing the earmarks of that blunt old sailor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, first sea lord at Whitehall, to the effect that officers are to practice giving their "words of command in a loud, distinct, and decisive manner." In fact, the officers are to practice their voices as if the latter were the sole means of communicating orders in the appalling din of battle, and it is argued that the increased authority of tone in the words of command will cause greater smartness among the sailors, whose confidence in their officers and whose discipline have, according to the authorities at the admiralty, become impaired by the gentle, almost coaxing, words of request that have of late years taken the place of the bluff, rough, stentorian commands of the officers of olden days.

ROOSEVELT WILL BUILD LOCK CANAL UNLESS CONGRESS ORDERS SEA LEVEL.

President Transmits Reports of Board of Consulting Engineers and Isthmian Commission—Taft Argues for Lock Level—Clarence Vredenburg of Engineering World Explains Report on Sea Level Type.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt will direct the isthmian canal commission to proceed with the construction of a lock type of canal unless congress decides in favor of a sea level waterway and instructs him accordingly.

In a letter to the house and senate, the president transmits to congress the reports of the board of consulting engineers, and the isthmian canal commission, saying:

"Both the board of consulting engineers and the canal commission divide in their report. The majority of the board of consulting engineers, eight in number, including the five foreign engineers, favor a sea level canal; and one member of the canal commission, Rear Admiral Endicott, takes the same view.

"Five of the eight American members of the board of consulting engineers and five members of the isthmian canal commission favor the lock canal, and so does Chief Engineer Stevens.

"The secretary of war recommends a lock canal pursuant to the recommendation of the minority of the board of consulting engineers and of the majority of the canal commission.

"After careful study of the papers submitted and full and exhaustive consideration of the whole subject I concur in this recommendation."

Why He Favors Lock Type.

The president then, in a forcible argument, tells why he favors the lock canal. He says:

"It will be noticed that the American engineers on the consulting board and on the commission by a more than 2 to 1 majority favor the lock canal, whereas the foreign engineers are a unit against it. I think this is partly to be explained by the fact that the great traffic canal of the old world is the Suez canal, a sea level canal, whereas the great traffic canal of the new world is the Sault Ste. Marie canal, a lock canal. Although the latter, the Soo, is closed to navigation during the winter months, it carries annually three times the traffic of the Suez canal.

"In my judgment the able argument of the majority of the board of consulting engineers is vitiated by their failure to pay proper heed to the lessons taught by the construction and operation of the Soo canal.

"It must be borne in mind, as the commission points out, that there is no question of building what has been picturesquely termed 'The Straits of Panama,' that is, a waterway through which the largest vessels could go with safety at uninterrupted high speed. Both the sea level canal and the proposed lock canal would be too narrow and shallow to be called with any truthfulness a strait, or to have any of the properties of a wide, deep, water strip. Both of them would be canals, pure and simple.

"Each type has certain disadvantages and certain advantages. But in my judgment the disadvantages are fewer and the advantages much greater in the case of a lock canal substantially as proposed in the papers forwarded herewith; and I call especial attention to the fact that the chief engineer, who will be mainly responsible for the success of this mighty engineering feat, and who has therefore a peculiar personal interest in judging aright, is emphatically and earnestly in favor of the lock canal project and against the sea level project.

Comparison of Two Types.

"A careful study of the reports seems to establish a strong probability that the following are the facts: The sea level canal would be slightly less exposed to damage in the event of war; the running expenses, apart from the heavy cost of interest on the amount employed to build it would be less; and for small ships the time of transit would probably be less.

"On the other hand, the lock canal at a level of eighty feet or thereabouts would not cost much more than half as much to build and could be built in about half the time, while there would be much less risk connected with building it, and for large ships the transit would be quicker; while, taking into account the interest on the amount saved in building, the actual cost of maintenance would be less.

"After being built, it would be easier to enlarge the lock canal than the sea level canal. Moreover, what has been actually demonstrated in making and operating the great lock canal, the Soo, a more important artery of traffic than the great sea level canal, the Suez, goes to support the opinion of the minority of the consulting board of engineers and of the majority of the isthmian canal commission as to the superior ease, feasibility, and desirability of building a lock canal at Panama.

"The law now on our statute books requires to contemplate a lock canal. In my judgment a lock canal as herein recommended is practicable. If the congress directs that a sea level canal be constructed, its direction will, of course, be carried out. Otherwise the canal will be built on substantially the plans for a lock canal outlined in the accompanying papers, such changes being made, of course, as may be found actually necessary, including possibly the change recommended by the secretary of war as to the site of the dam on the Pacific side."

Views of Secretary Taft.

Secretary Taft transmitted the commission's report and the accompanying documents to the president, summarising clearly the conclusions of the majority and minority which respectively favored a sea level and a lock canal. He shows that of the two types the lock canal affords by far the greater stretch of deep water, while of the sea level canal he says:

"This gives tortuous navigation for the greater distance through a comparatively narrow gorge, in which the largest vessels cannot proceed under full headway, nor without risk, or turn about. The lock canal, for the greater distance, gives practically lake navigation, in which vessels can proceed at full speed along straight courses, pass each other without delays or risks, and can turn about, if necessary.

"The high level canal has the additional advantage of greater safety from slides and less danger of interruption to traffic by reason of its wider, deeper, and straighter channels.'

"It also follows from these considerations that quicker passage with larger traffic is possible with the high level canal.

"The estimated cost is $247,021,000 for the sea level canal, and $139,705,200 for the eighty-five foot level canal, a difference of $107,000,000.

Great Saving in Time.

"The estimated time for completing the sea level canal is stated by the majority of the board as from twelve to thirteen years, by the isthmian canal commission and the chief engineer from eighteen to twenty years. The minority report estimates the time for completing the high level canal at eight and one-half years, and this is regarded as conservative by the other competent authorities.

"Besides serving the needs of commerce, the canal will give the military advantage to the country of providing a route for the speedy reinforcement of the fleet on either side of the continent, and military considerations must have due weight. Either type of canal is vulnerable—the high level the more so because of the lift locks which can be easily injured. Protection must be afforded in either case. A concentration of the locks complifies the defense, and as guards are necessary, they should be of sufficient strength to reduce to a minimum the danger of injury to locks and dams.

"In view of the foregoing I recommend the adoption of the type of canal preferred by the minority of the board of consulting engineers, except so far as relates to the location of the locks at Boas hill."

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT FAVORING SEA LEVEL CANAL BY CLARENCE VREDENBERG.

[Managing Editor of the Chicago Engineering World.]

The report of the Panama canal board of consulting engineers is a massive book of over 100 pages and deals with all the geographical, engineering, and sanitary subjects of statute importance in any way influence the action of the board with regard to the selection of the type of canal.

The majority, recommending the sea level type, included George W. Davis, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, William Henry Hunter, Ad. Guerard, Eugene Tincauser, J. W. Welcker, and E. Quelenac.

Their report, recommending the sea level type, first concerned itself with the alignment and description of the isthmus, noting its width of less than thirty-six miles, and the summit on the Panama route, which was originally 333 feet above the sea. This width is about the narrowest of any point at Panama, and also the height of the summit noted is about the lowest at points between the Arctic ocean and the straits of Magellan. Therefore, at Panama alone is the sea level canal feasible.

One-half the total excavation required at sea level, adequate to pass the largest vessels, lies along a route nine miles from Panama bay to a point near the summit at Culebra. The line proposed by the board is practically the same as adopted by the old and new Panama companies.

Open to Largest Ships.

The experience of maritime canals has proved that the area of the wet section of the prism must be in the minimum four times that of the immersed section of the ship passing through it at a speed of six miles an hour. The smallest area of cross section of the canal prism in rock excavation is more than 8,000 square feet.

The adopted dimensions, therefore, will allow the largest vessels a speed of six miles an hour and the average ship speeds exceeding eight miles an hour. In this way the largest ships will be able to pass through the canal in seven hours, provided the gates of the tidal lock at Panama are open.

It must be remembered that these will be open for more than half the time. During the high spring tides, when the tidal locks will be in use, the time required to pass will be eight hours. The average ship probably will go through in five or six hours, allowing one hour for the tidal lock. The slowest time of passage for any ship under any condition should not exceed ten hours.

The entire length of the canal line between shore lines slightly exceeds forty miles. Including harbor channels the total distance is 49.85 miles. The total length of curves is 19.17 miles, there being 30.18 miles of tangents or straight portions.

By Way of Dimensions.

This canal will have a bottom width of 150 feet in earth and a depth of forty feet. Its side slopes will be governed by the nature of the ground and will allow of a surface width of from 302 feet to 437 feet. In rock the bottom width will be 200 feet and the surface 208 feet. The before mentioned tidal lock, between the Ancon and Sosa hills, will protect the Pacific end of the canal. Beyond this tidal lock the straight channel will project into Panama bay, having a bottom width of 500 feet and extending a distance of three and three-fourths miles.

A masonry, or earth and masonry, dam will be located at Gamboa to control the Chagres, and sluices will be located at Corosal by which the water can be discharged from the canal into Panama bay during half the tide period, when the level in the Pacific is lower than that in the Atlantic. The total excavation incurred is in amount 231,026,477 cubic yards, entailing an expense of $183,136,107.20.

What the Canal Will Cost.

A great many things have governed the treatment of the units of cost. There has been taken into consideration the actual prosecution of the work by the present canal commission, together with all effects of climate, labor, distances for conveying supplies, present advance in excavation, and the other minor influences.

It is estimated that it will cost $5,000,000 to build the jetties in Limon bay. Throughout the canal excavation a dredge will amount to $168,136,000. River diversion, regulations, and dams will cost $6,000,000, which may be added the dam across Chagres valley at $6,000,000, the La Boca spillway and sluices at $920,000, the twin sets of locks near the Pacific terminus at $6,000,000, the leading of jetties above and below harbor at $795,000, and the relaying of the tracks of the Panama railroad at $500,000, the total being figured at $205,853,500.

It is proposed to add 20 per cent for contingencies, administration, and engineering, which advances the amount $41,170,200 to a grand total of $247,021,200. It is definitely stated that it is believed the canal can be constructed and completed under the price set forth within this amount.

Gigantic Engineering Task.

A great many things govern the time of getting the canal in working order. It must be remembered that there is one excavation through the great divide which incurs the removal of 110,000,000 cubic yards in a length of about seven miles.

The construction of the tidal lock, having a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet, with a maximum lift above mean tide level of ten feet, this structure requiring over 600,000 cubic yards of concrete and other masonry, the assembling of the cement, sand, gravel, and stone, and the plant required to mix and place the great mass of concrete and granite for the masonry portion of the lock, is a serious problem in itself. The gates will be of steel and each leaf will weigh about 275 tons. It will require two years to build them, ship them to the isthmus, and put them in place. It is estimated that, after the excavation has been completed, four years will be required for the replacement of the concrete and stone work. The twin lock construction, therefore, will require nearly eight years.

The excavation of 110,000,000 cubic yards cannot be completed within that time.

This may be considered as the controlling element in the time required to build the sea level canal. The work is gig

LOCK CANAL RDERS SEA LEVEL.

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DENBERG.

Engineering World.]

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he problem resolves itself into one of nsportation for the removal of the mate- to the spoil banks. Here we reach the stance of the problem of the building the transisthmian canal. Three miles of k will be required for each steam shovel. king a total of 800 miles for 100 shovels. vided the 100 shovels are available for ntinuous work, 20,000,000 cubic yards of terial classed as rock may be removed an- lly from the summit cut, this estimate g based on an average of twenty working s per month throughout the year.

Element of Time Considered.

is believed that this estimate is even than what would be justified by the ual operations of these steam shovels in Culebra cut during the last year. Al- ing two and one-half years for the operat- plant to attain its maximum rate and a tod of three years for decreasing the other the contracted portions during the clos- of operations, it is believed that the 000,000 cubic yards can be excavated and oved within ten years.

n this connection there has been taken into sideration the rainy seasons, the labor and natic conditions, and contingent causes of ay. In conclusion of this subject, it is imated that the sea level type of canal be completed within a period of time not eeding thirteen years.

bove, therefore, is definitely stated the ort decision of the board chosen to decide question according to the best facilities knowledge, and most honest opinions reason for the construction of the trans- hmian canal has never been questioned. ere glance at the map of the world shows need. The greatness of the commerce be served by the canal requires that it be t in continuous operation and that no ays causes congestion at either of the minal harbors, involving an expense in e, money, possibly in life, and questions erning the private and internal economies the government and the international rela- s of the powers.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

PLANS FOR SUBSCRIPTION DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT.

Decorations of Orchestra Hall Foyer to Be Elaborate—Mrs. Albert Keep to Hold Second Post-Nuptial Reception—Miss Lillian Gillett Gives Dinner for Mrs. James Clinch-Smith of Paris—Invitations for Luncheons and Bridge Parties.

The second subscription dance, to be given tomorrow night in the foyer of Orchestra hall, will be a most beautiful one from point of decoration. The hall, which is in itself attractive, will be still further enhanced by floral decorations in festoon design about the walls and over the doors and windows. The predominating colors will be red, white, and blue. As the dance is given on the eve of Washington's birthday, many of the figures in the cotillion will be emblematic of the day, and in one figure, two life sized cherry trees will be used, and when the lights are turned low above, the cherries on both trees will burst into illumination.

Miniature hatchets, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and small bunches of cherries will be used as favors in the number. Some of the other favors to be dispensed are silver vanity boxes, bracelets, amber hatpins, and other trinkets for the women, the men to receive novelty ash trays, silver penknife, pigskin card cases, canes, and the like.

Mr. Morris Johnston will assist Mr. Howard Gillette in leading the cotillion. A number of dinners have been announced to take place before the ball, the latest, that to be given by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mather Smith, 21 Walton place.

The dance to be given this evening by Mrs. Charles C. Curtiss, 110 Astor street, for Miss Marion Gardiner, will be preceded by a dinner for ten guests. The dance will be a small one, the guests to number forty.

Mrs. Albert Keep II., 87 Rush street, who will hold her second post-nuptial reception tomorrow afternoon, has invited Mrs. Chauncey Keep, Miss Betty McMurray, and Miss Ethel Burke to assist her in entertaining, together with her mother, Mrs. Edmund Burke and Mrs. Albert Keep. Her sister, Miss Louise Burke, who assisted at the first affair last Wednesday, will leave tomorrow evening for New York, to join her sister, Miss Lyon, to sail for Europe on Saturday. They will remain abroad until fall. Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, with her two daughters, Mrs. R. T. Crane Jr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson, will leave March 1 for a visit to Hampden Terrace, Augusta, Ga.

Miss Lillian Gillett of the Annex gave a dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. James Clinch-Smith of Paris, the guests later attending the theater.

Another dinner and theater party was given by Mrs. Henry S. Robbins, 167 Rush street, for Miss Ellen Waller. The guests were all young people, the young women being some of the debutantes of the winter.

The bridge party given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George Marshall, 30 Hawthorne place, was for young people, being in honor of the Misses Louise and Gertrude Marshall. There were twenty guests.

The marriage of Miss Eunice Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Baker, 3311 Indiana avenue, to Mr. Ira Carlton Humphrey will take place this evening at 8 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence.

Miss Lillian Schuttler, 66 Lake Shore drive, will entertain at bridge tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Secor Cunningham will give a luncheon, followed by bridge, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Woodruff of Kenwood announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys, to Mr. Allan Edward Goodrich. No date is set for the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff formerly resided at the Vendermere, but are now residing in the E. I. Butler residence, 4850 Greenwood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh White, 4644 Lake avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence White, to Lieut. John R. Hall of the Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas D. Knight, Master Thomas Knight, and Miss Mary H. Fowle of Chicago Beach hotel are in Florida. They will return to Chicago about April 1.

Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, 2449 Prairie avenue, will leave today for a visit to Orange, Cal., of one or two months.

The marriage of Miss Rose Haber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Haber, 4347 Vincennes avenue, to Mr. Edwin Griesheimer took place at the Standard club last evening. There was a large bridal party, and after the ceremony supper was served. The newly married couple have gone on a wedding journey.

The Women's Aid and Loan society of Irving Park will give its seventh annual charity ball at the Country club auditorium on the evening of Feb. 22. Members of the managing committee of the ball are: Mrs. Stuart A. Dunlop, Mrs. James J. Fones, Mrs. Edwin A. Giles, Mrs. Alfred Day Richey, Mrs. Edgar Reynolds, Mrs. William H. Walsh, Mrs. Reginald H. Labagh, and Mrs. Herbert Mackie.

The West End Woman's club will serve luncheon on Saturday following the meeting to all members of the Cook County league to notify Mrs. Roger M. Bassett, 232 East Forty-seventh street, to make reservations for them.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, who were the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt for several days prior to the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth on Saturday, returned to New York this morning. The half dozen student friends of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and Kermit Roosevelt, who were here from Harvard and Groton for the wedding, also left town this morning for their classes. Mrs. George Lee, grandmother of Mrs. Longworth, who came from Boston with her son, George Lee, to attend the wedding, visited Mrs. Cowles yesterday, and returned to Boston today.

Mr. Hioki, chargé d'affaires for Japan, who is entertaining Baron Takaki, ex-surgeon general of the Japanese navy, and Dr. Takano of New York, invited a number of medical and scientific people to meet them at dinner tonight, enlarging the party considerably for the reception which followed.

The secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Shaw entertained a dinner party at the Arlington tonight in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks. Those entertained besides the vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks were: The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Cuban minister and Mme. Quesada, Senator and Mrs. Tallaferro, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Representative and Mrs. Sibley, Representative and Mrs. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Olmsted, Representative and Mrs. Kahn, Col. and Mrs. Symons, Commander and Mrs. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. John Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kohler, Commissioner and Mrs. Yerkes, Senator and Mrs. Ridgely, ex-Senator Allison, and Mrs. Potter of Des Moines.

Miss Edith Root, daughter of the secretary of state, and Mrs. Root gave a dinner today for their house guest, Miss McCook of New York, who was a guest at the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding. A number of the guests were invited to meet Miss McCook, who will return to New York tomorrow.

Invitations are complete for the marriage of Miss Hildegarde McKenna, eldest daughter of Justice and Mrs. Joseph McKenna, to Mr. Charles Potts of New York, which takes place at noon on Wednesday. Gardner Ladd Gillespie of New York will be best man, and R. Maxwell Barker, Rufus H. King, Edward Morgan, and James O'Connor of New York, Davenport Brown of Boston will be ushers. Miss Marie McKenna, the bride's sister, will be her only attendant. The marriage will take place at the home of Justice and Mrs. McKenna, and will be witnessed by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt.

NEWS PURELY PERSONAL.

REAR ADMIRAL E. LONGNECKER, on duty at the Boston navy yard, has been placed on the retired list. This promotes Capt. J. H. Dayton to be a rear admiral.

TAKEKAWA, the first Japanese ever appointed to the Turkish navy, has been named instructor in the history of Japanese civilization.

LUDWIG FULDA, the German author, is on his way to the United States to lecture under the auspices of the Germanistic society.

PROF. W. H. S. DEMAREST has accepted the presidency of Rutgers college.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

ZAZA.

A Play in Five Acts.

BY

P. BERTON and CH. SIMON.

Presented at the Studebaker, Chicago, by the Paul Orleneff Company, Feb. 19, 1906. The Cast:

Zaza	Mme. Alla Nazimoff
Anaise	Mme. Rumshina
Dufrain	Mr. Wronsky
Mme. Dufrain	Mme. Aduroska
Cascar	Mr. Rakitin
Florianne	Mme. Krisjeva
Natalie	Mme. Asbreva

The Russian players had an audience of good size at the Studebaker last night, when they began the second and last week of their engagement. The widespread publicity given the undertaking by the daily press on Sunday, and the fact that a play familiar to American theatergoers was presented, combined to bring about a more prosperous condition than obtained last week. The play given was "Zaza," that choice dramatic morsel from the French which tells of how a certain young woman, employed in a café chantant wove her web around a willing masculine victim, found out he had a wife and a child, and did not get much pleasure out of the discovery. It is not a particularly pleasant nor especially edifying tale, but it furnishes for any actress one of the most grateful rôles that has been written since "Camille" was put on paper, and its disappearance from the stage is, therefore, not likely.

The performance given by the Russian players was an excellent one. It was not transcendently great, but it was a well balanced, well proportioned, finely rounded performance. The play is virtually a one part play, and last night Zaza found in Mme. Nasimoff an interpreter who is supplied with the essentials for the effective presentment of the grateful rôle. Certain of Mme. Nasimoff's enthusiastic admirers would have us believe that she is a second Bernhardt or Duse, or a combination of both of these eminent actresses. The claim is absurdly extravagant and can work nothing but disadvantage to the talented Russian player. She has beauty and a personality which is attractive and individual. She is graceful, sprightly, vivacious, and winsome. She has the technic of her art at her fingers' ends and is able to handle with effectiveness any scene which the plays of the company's repertory furnish her. She is a character actress in the highest sense of that term, in that she has sufficient versatility and sufficient skill to adapt herself to a variety of characters.

Her forte is comedy, however, and in the portraying of merriment, coquetry, joyous abandon, playful banter, pouting displeasure, or spitfire anger, she is unusually successful and unfailingly satisfactory. Strong emotional powers are not hers, however, and the note of tragedy she never sounds. She plays emotional scenes so that they seem credible, but there is no strong intensity in them. Her "big" moments in "Zaza" have not the tempestuous passion of Mrs. Carter's, and they lack the gritty hardness that Mme. Rejane lends them, and yet they are effective.

Mme. Nasimoff conceives Zaza in a surprisingly gentle and idealized way for an actress who prides herself on her naturalism and realism. She takes from this common singer the coarseness and animalism that belong to her and which give her her greatest dramatic value. Zaza was common or she was nothing. Her mother was ignorant, vulgar, and little less than a drunkard, and Zaza had been reared in an atmosphere reeking with coarseness and moral laxity. She had never learned self-restraint, knew little of the value of self-respect, and was saved from positive badness only by her kind heartedness and her impulsive, ready sympathies, which usually led her aright. She was almost wholly animal, and when she met Dufrain she sought to captivate him through no desire other than that of physical passion and through the wish to win a man who seemed to resist her. To portray such a Zaza is to make her true to the life, and is to make her scene with the child—the one really ennobling scene in the entire play—the high point and the truly beautiful moment in the woman's life. It is to emphasize the fact of the arousing of Zaza's better, finer nature. This emphasis Mme. Nasimoff makes largely impossible by drawing her Zaza in the earlier acts with such delicacy and sweetness that the transformation in the third act is but the expected and in nowise unusual thing. Her Zaza as we first see her is but a vivacious, capricious, self-willed young woman, who coquets with a man whom she doesn't care whether she wins or not—a woman who knows that she is pretty and who thinks that by the exposing of her neck and shoulders she will cause the masculine visitor in her dressing room to kiss her.

There is no such suggestion of strong animalism in this first act as Mme. Réjane imparts in her Zaza, and in the second act the dressing of Mme. Nasimoff and the arrangement of the stage are entirely too orderly and exact in their studied carelessness to give the impression of the slackness which is the fundamental of Zaza's character. The Russian actress was as neatly gowned last night as any lady of fine breeding could be. Her belt and collar fitted perfectly and were perfectly adjusted, her hair was faultlessly dressed, and all about her showed care and attention to detail. Zaza should be fairly pinned together—that is, if we are to have naturalism.

If the omission of commonness and coarseness in Zaza's character be overlooked—and there probably are many theatergoers who will regard the omission as a pardonable sin—the portrayals of Mme. Nasimoff calls for hearty admiration. The entire impersonation was made interesting, credible, and remarkably lifelike, through a wealth of finely delicate, subtle, and illuminative detail. There was an infinitude of light, fleeting touches—a look, a smile, a frown, a pose of head or body, a gesture, or a vocal inflection—which lent charm, grace, effectiveness, and truth to the impersonation. The first act was played with captivating verve and animation, the second was bright and joyous up to the moment of learning of the existence of Dufrain's wife, when the exit was made with comparative quietness and simpleness. The third act was restless until the entrance of the child, and then took on a seriousness which was convincing. The fourth act contained one of the best pieces of work of the evening—the scene at the table and the distress over the unsatisfactory food—and reached an effective climax in the swift, tense handling of the scene of parting.

The support was excellent, Mr. Wronsky making a Dufrain who, despite the lack of good looks, was likeable and attractive in his quiet manliness; Mr. Ratikin playing Cascar with good understanding and enjoyable simplicity; Mme. Rumshina giving the mother of Zaza effectively albeit she emphasized the weakness for alcohol to the almost entire exclusion of all other traits in the woman's character; and Mme. Asherova being satisfactory as Natalie. "Zaza" will be repeated at the matinée on Saturday. Tonight Ibsen's "The Master Builder" will have its first presentation here by the company.

The hippodrome entertainment "A Yankee Circus on Mars" arrived in the city yesterday with its full equipment of elephants, lions, horses, ponies, dogs, and men and women, and rehearsals for the opening performance at the Auditorium Saturday night will begin this morning.

Tomorrow evening the Kneisel quartet will give its third concert in Music hall. The program contains as a novelty a scherzo written by Mr. Stock, and includes quartets by Beethoven and Haydn and an interlude by Glazounow.

W. L. HUBBARD.

NEW TROLLEY LINE PLANNED.

Chicago, Blue Island and Joliet Traction Company to Be Incorporated Today with $1,500,000 Capital.

The Chicago, Blue Island and Joliet Traction company will be incorporated today with a capital stock of $1,500,000. Attorney Charles F. Davies, general counsel for the Chicago Southern Traction company, went to Springfield last evening to secure the certificate of incorporation.

Some time ago the traction company he represents purchased the old Chicago Electric Traction company's storage battery line, running from Sixty-third street and South Park avenue to Blue Island. The general scheme is to control a trolley line operating between Indianapolis and Chicago. One part of the system is operating now between Indianapolis and Lafayette, Ind.

The incorporation of the new company today means an extension further toward Indianapolis from Chicago. The officers of the new company will consist of those now presiding over the Chicago Southern Traction company, the capital stock of which was increased recently to $3,500,000.

WOMAN FALLS DEAD ON STREET

Mrs. Laura M. Strong of Morgan Park, Patriotic Instructor of Woman's Relief Corps, Expires.

While on her way to a downtown theater last evening, Mrs. Laura M. Strong of Morgan Park, 47 years old, patriotic instructor of McKinley post, Woman's Relief corps, and member of the Fourth Church of Christ Scientist, fell at State and Monroe streets and died almost instantly. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause. She and her husband, Harry J. Strong, had been at dinner at a downtown restaurant as the guest of L. M. French and wife, 4168 Lake avenue. After dinner they started to a theater, Mrs. Strong apparently being in good health.

Lake Michigan Water Deal Ends.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 19.—Judge Stuart, in the Superior court, today granted the motion of Prosecutor Ward to nolle prosse all the remaining cases against those men charged with being involved in the Lake Michigan water deal.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

R. E. ISMOND TAKES A BRIDE.

News of His Marriage on St. Valentine's Day to Mary Voiers of Vanceburg, Ky., Reaches Friends.

An addition to the list of Chicagoans married on St. Valentine's day was made yesterday in the announcement of the wedding of Robert E. Ismond, former president of the Chicago real estate board. Mr. Ismond was married on Wednesday to Mary Halbert Voiers of Vanceburg, Ky. The wedding took place at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Ismond returned to Chicago on Saturday, but left immediately for a three weeks' wedding trip.

Mr. Ismond is 55 years old and was a widower, his first wife having died three years ago. Since that time he has been living alone at his residence, 343 Bowen avenue.

Mr. Ismond is a director of the Jackson Trust and Savings bank and a member of the Chicago Athletic club.

NEW ERA IN GIRLS' SCHOOL

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS MUST HAND IN RESIGNATIONS.

If They Refuse County Will Withdraw Its Wards, Cutting Off the Income—Findings of Investigating Committee Order Complete Reorganization of Evanston Institution—Cottage Plan of Caring for Inmates Advised Instead of the Present System.

Every director and officer of the Evanston Industrial School for Girls will be called upon to resign as a result of the investigation made by the committee appointed a few weeks ago by the board of county commissioners.

Should they fail to comply with this demand and should the corporation fail to elect a new directorate, the county board will withdraw from the institution at once all wards of the county. Such action would deprive the Evanston school of nearly all its income.

The report of the investigating committee which was handed to the county commissioners yesterday, briefly finds that little or no industrial training is given the inmates, and that there has existed a "culpably lax, unsystematic, and inadequate system of placing children in homes" for the last several years. The committee urged, in addition to the reorganization of the board, the enlargement of the corporation.

The findings were unanimous, the report being signed by the full committee, comprising William C. Hartray, Oscar De Priest, Christ Strassheim, Mrs. George Bass, and Henry W. Thurston.

The recommendations of the committee provide in detail for the retirement of the present officers and directors and the election of their successors. First the present corporation is called upon to enlarge its membership by the admission of all worthy and proper persons who may legally apply for such membership. The corporation then is instructed to call a special meeting of the members, both old and new, to meet not later than April 15 to receive the resignation of all the directors and officers and elect successors.

Among other remedies suggested by the committee is the substitution of the "cottage plan" for the present "congregate plan."

"The report does not intend to place any reflection on the present board of directors," declared President Brundage, "but it is the opinion of the committee that the lack of public confidence is sufficient reason for demanding their resignation."

FURNITURE FIRM'S HEAD SUED.

Five Former Employes Seek Damages Aggregating $125,000 from President of Spiegel Company.

William S. Hutson, Jacob Belluas, Owen McCluskey, S. W. Devere, and A. Peters began suits yesterday against Arthur Spiegel, president of the Spiegel House Furnishing company to recover an aggregate of $125,000 damages for their dismissal from the firm's employ. In their declarations the men assert Mr. Spiegel sought to compel them to work longer hours and for less money, and when they refused to do so he discharged them. Since then they have been unable to obtain employment as furniture packers, which position they occupied with the Spiegel company.

BANZAI

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The Silence of Dean Maitland

In this novel are two girls, both good, both beautiful and both young. One of them has such a high impersonal appreciation of her own beauty and talent that she seeks to surround them with the splendors that manifestly befit them. The other is a sensible, tender-hearted, cheery, clever girl who mixes slum life and charity with the balls and baubles of her own set. Which girl would you have the hero marry? Like the hero of Maxwell Gray's earlier book, "The Silence of Dean Maitland," this hero clings tenaciously to his principles and ideals. One girl refuses him, and he marries the other. Which?

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How much has been accomplished in safe-guarding policy holders from still more plunder and corruption.

In Everybody's for March, Lawson says:

"While McCall, McCurdy and Alexander have been deposed, the other organizations and their methods remain. These men have gone down before the storm as carcasses thrown to the wolves to distract attention from the real culprits. What is worse: all check has been removed from the giant grafters of the 'System' who have tightened their hold on policy holders' millions more surely than ever before, and are supreme in their power."

The remedy for this—see Lawson's "Black Flag on the Big Three" in Everybody's for March.

Everybody's Magazine

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DECIDE TO PROBE ASCOT SCANDAL.

Meeting Called for Owners to File Charges Against Manager Brooks.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED.

"Boots" Durnell, J. J. McCafferty, and F. T. Wood Are Taxed $1,000 by Judges.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The board of directors of the Los Angeles Jockey club today agreed to call a meeting to permit the filing by owners of their protest and charges against Manager James W. Brooks. This meeting will be held behind closed doors. The original charges were filed on Jan. 10, but later returned to a committee of horsemen.

A new draft of the charges has been prepared which brings the grievances down to date and includes the allegation that Brooks issued an order on the night previous to the special match race between Hansarra, Bearcatcher, and Crusader that the track be flooded, harrowed deep, and the roller kept off it. He also is charged with owning an interest in certain stables and of making special races for this stable and weighting other horses out of it.

The directors want to avoid a scandal and adjust matters after the season closes, but the horsemen refuse to be put off and are carrying the fight to a finish.

Brooks Makes Statement.

Manager Brooks said tonight:

"There is not a word of truth in the published statement signed by J. J. McCafferty, Charles Boots, and H. McDaniel, alleging that I have an interest in certain horses racing at Ascot, and that I have been in collusion with C. E. Durnell and W. T. Williams in the matter of fixing weights for horses entered by those stables. The whole trouble is based on the efforts of J. J. McCafferty to prevent Durnell from obtaining a trainer's license on the eastern tracks."

Durnell Heavily Fined.

"Boots" Durnell was fined $1,000 for racing Toupee, the property of C. C. McCafferty, in his own name and claiming Cutter out of the race Toupee won. He also was ordered to return Cutter to the owner, his claim was annulled, and all races won by Toupee and Cutter in the name of Durnell were invalidated in so far as relates to these horses, and they were disqualified.

J. J. McCafferty and F. T. Wood were fined $1,000 each and W. T. Williams was fined $100 for claiming Durbar recently.

The evidence showed that McCafferty had loaned the money for claiming Durbar to F. T. Wood, who in turn loaned it to Williams, the claimant. Durbar was sold by Williams to Wood for an advance of $170 and sold by Wood to McCafferty for $70 less than Wood paid for it. In retaliation Durnell today bid up and bought The Huguenot, owned by J. A. Wernberg and trained by J. J. McCafferty, immediately lodging the charge with the judges that the horse was doped, and had the veterinarians examine the horse after the race. The veterinarians declared they found evidences of dope, but the horse was taken to Durnell's stable and kept an hour before the veterinarians made the examination.

McCafferty Denies Doping.

McCafferty tonight furnished affidavits that he was not at the barns after noon, and that he had given no instructions for doping a horse, and that he had not done so in the past.

All the troubles at Ascot are the outgrowth of a selling war between Durnell and McCafferty, former partners in the racing business. This war began in New York two years ago and has been a continuous performance ever since. Durnell has bid up and bought half a dozen of McCafferty's horses since the Ascot season began, and McCafferty has retaliated in like manner. In washing the dirty linen before the public of this time, when the active fight against Ascot is on, it is believed that hostile action will result when the board of supervisors meets and the fight will be carried to the legislature next year in an effort to secure the passage of an anti-racing bill. Scandals and sensations have been ruling features at Ascot since it was established, and this latest sensation will about wind up the game.

Miss May Bowdish and Astartia were the outsiders that won races today, the former being quoted at 12 and the latter at 10 to 1. Alonzo, at 6 to 5, Morita, at 5 to 2, The Huguenot, even, and Whoa Bill, 2 to 1, were the other winners.

Ascot Park Summaries.

First race, ¾ mile—Miss May Bowdish, 105 pounds [McDaniel], 4 to 1, second; Bailey, 98 [Miller], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Smithy Mac, 108 [Miller], Affable, The Moldiver, Sandmartin, Gondolus, Hobson's Choice, and Lady Witt ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Alonzo, 105 pounds [Preston], 8 to 5, won; Joan of Arc, 103 [Kent], 3 to 1, second; Hot Cakes, 103 [Moriarity], 16 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. Nacho Hem, Induna, Capt. Jarrell, Dr. Crook, and Cutaneous ran.

Third race, mile—Futurity course—Antara, 107 [Horner], 10 to 1, won; Millsong, 107 [Whiteman], 10 to 1, second; Lawsonian, 108 [Booker], 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:39½. Moncie Mabel, Silent Jean, Kougrock, Pleasant Days, Calox, Betty Penrance, Easter Morn, and Happy Jad ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Morita, 100 pounds [Daniel], 5 to 2, won; Lina of Lizo, 100 [Booker], 3 to 1, second; Workman, 100 [Booker], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¾. Felipe Luego, Hippocrates, and Fonoasta ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 50 yards—The Huguenot, 106 pounds [Preston], even, won; Rubinon, 96 [Preston], 6 to 1, second; Cotillon, 97 [Moore], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:54¾. Hot Westlas, Salina, Walnut, and Wasson ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Whoa Bill, 110 pounds [Moore], even, won; Interlude, 102 [Powell], 8 to 1, second; Reveal, 107 [O'Connell], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Hilona, Alonga, Mrs. Bob, Retador, Brown, Radium, and W. P. Palmer ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ¾ mile—Dan Gilroy, 112 pounds; Cunning Susie, 112; Elwin L. Fryer, 112; Calmar, 108; Commida, Arcadia Belle, Sinaloa II., Nerska, Premium Rose, 100.

Second race, mile—Lillie B. Salina, Creston Boy, 103 pounds each; Col. Bonnston, Charles E., Rubinon, Casimo, Sandstorm, 97; Helen S., Pinta, 92.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Masedo, 118 pounds; Bologna, 100; Darouna, Bribery, Cicilly, Lacena, 95; Betsy, Alma Garda, 90.

Fourth race, mile—Ebony, Sais, 102 pounds each; The Gaddy, Hot Westlas, 100; Lucian, 99; Hendrick, 97; Loyal Front, 96.

Fifth race, Brooks course—Bill Curtis, 109 pounds; Potsero Grande, 106; Miss Betty, 102; Brigadier, 100; Rostof, 101; The Doug Dong II., 100; Lady Wood, 98; Kimball, 97.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Tim Hurst, Willie Gregg, Buck Search, Mr. George P., McNear, Merry Sport, Lord Comb, 108; Montezuma, 102; Valencia, 101; Bonnie Mabel, 99.

MUDLARKS ARE THE WINNERS.

Four Favorites Successful on a Heavy Track at Hot Springs—Small Crowd Attends Races.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mudlarks had their training today at the Oaklawn track, and the second day of the meeting brought out only a small crowd on account of the inclement weather. Four races were passed under the wire first. Jockey Radtke, the Chicago lad, who is the star here so far, rode three winners. Red Leaf, which won the Oaklawn handicap on Saturday, finished first again today with Radtke up. The Keene horse was held at the prohibitive odds of 1 to 7 in the betting. Only four horses faced the barrier for the event, Jockeys Noone and Chandler are expected to arrive from New Orleans tomorrow. The horses of the stables of W. D. Miller and J. C. Cahan also will arrive this week.

Summaries:

First race, selling, 11-16 mile—Kisil, 93 pounds [Downing], even, won; Lily Brook, 101 [Dermigan], 4 to 1, second; Chrochick, 98 [Cherry], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:30 4-5. Sheer, Barbarossa, Dancing Maid, and Ina Green ran.

Second race, 2 year old maidens, 7-16 mile—Ridgeland, 112 [Powell], 6 to 1, won; Belle Scott, 112 [Halvorsen], 4 to 1, second; Miss Steele, 112 [Dermigan], 8 to 1, third. Time, :43 2-5. Kerosalaine, Sparkling Rose, and Kirk ran.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Red Leaf, 102 pounds [Radtke], 7 to 10, won; Father Rosa, 102 [Cherry], 15 to 1, second; Charlie Thompson, 100 [Hanlon], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 4-5. Mark Ran.

Fourth race, selling, 11-16 mile—Ah Russell, 103 pounds [Radtke], even, won; Lizzie Hall, 103 [Cherry], 3 to 1, second; Hesperite, 106 [J. Powell], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30 4-5. Myrolean, Ali Baba, and Sir Preston ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Tristan Shandy, 111 pounds [Radtke], 6 to 5, won; Lassie Dee, 106 [Cherry], 11 to 5, second; Hildebrand, 'J. Powell, third. Time, 1:43 2-5. Lee Logsdon, 100 pounds [Logsdon], 5 to 1, second; Hart, 100 [Cherry], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Felipe Luego, Hippocrates, and Fonoasta ran.

Sixth race, mile and 50 yards—The Huguenot, 106 pounds [Preston], even, won; Rubinon, 96 [Preston], 6 to 1, second; Cotillon, 97 [Moore], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:54¾. Hot Westlas, Salina, Walnut, and Wasson ran.

Seventh race, ¾ mile—Whoa Bill, 110 pounds [Moore], even, won; Interlude, 102 [Powell], 8 to 1, second; Reveal, 107 [O'Connell], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Hilona, Alonga, Mrs. Bob, Retador, Brown, Radium, and W. P. Palmer ran.

THRILLS IN HURDLE RACE.

THREE HORSES FALL IN STEEPLECHASE AT CITY PARK.

Malcolm and Oliver Mc Go Down at the Second Jump Jockey Boyle Receiving Fractured Collar Bone—Candling Tumbles at Seventh and Dies of Injuries—Rider McCloskey's Shoulder Is Broken—Judge Nolan Leads Procession to the Wire.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was more than the guaranteed amount of thrills in the short course steeplechase at City park today. Ten horses started, seven finished in processional order, with Judge Nolaf, an 8 to 1 shot, in front, Ruth's Rattler second, and Ohio King third. Those that did not finish were Candling, Oliver Mc., and Malcom M.

Malcom fell at the second jump, throwing Jockey Boyle. Oliver Mc. fell over him. Jockey Boyle was carried to the paddock with a broken collar bone. Ford escaped serious injury. Candling fell at the seventh jump and Jockey McCloskey was supposed to have been killed, but the worst he got was a broken shoulder. The horse died of a broken neck.

Weight beat Robin Hood in the six furlong sprint. One hundred and fourteen pounds was too much for him. He had his usual speed and fought gamely, but Aufroceiver, which looked extremely fit, passed him out in the last sixteenth and beat him by a length.

Florizel Captures Race.

The mile and sixteenth selling race was a good betting proposition. Huzzah, Gravina, and Florizel practically were equal favorites. Florizel proved the right one. All he had to beat was the long shot Iole, which was in front most of the way.

Gilfain, which was a warm Derby candidate in 3 year old form, found his level in the seling race, at a mile and half a furlong, in which such as The Gleam and Jetsam were supposed to hold something over him. He was all in at the end, but had enough left to win by a length from The Gleam.

The track pet, Bluedale, was beaten in the three and one-half furlong race, for 2 year olds, by H. M. Mason & Co.'s filly, Odd Trick, by Griffon, dam Queen of Trumps. It was a mere scramble. Odd Trick was in front all the way.

City Park Summaries.

First race, 7-16 mile, selling—Odd Trick, 110 pounds [Troxler], 6 to 1, won; Blue Dan, 113 [J. Jones], 12 to 5, second; Little George, 106 [Obert], 8 to 1, third. Time, :41 2-5.

Second race, 11-16 mile, selling—Gilfain, 106 pounds [W. Hennessy], 3 to 1, won; The Gleam, 104 [Griffith], 2 to 1, second; Slan, 106 [Pendergast], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 1-5.

Third race, steeplechase, short course—Judge Nolan, 141 pounds [E. Miller], 8 to 1, won; Ruth's Rattler, 160 [Archibald], 7 to 1, second; Crocolin, 148 [S. McCloskey], 9 to 1, third. Time, 3:12 2-5.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Jetsam, 95 pounds [Morrow], 8 to 1, won; Capt. Bush, 97 [O'Connell], 15 to 1, second; Viva, 112 [D. Austin], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 1-5.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 1-16 miles, selling—Florizel, 109 pounds [Perrett], 2 to 1, won; Iole, 102 [Farrow], 40 to 1, second; Graviana, 107 [Wicol], 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:47 1-5.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Aurooceiver, 97 pounds [Orear], 4 to 1, won; Robin Hood, 114 [Knapp], 3 to 1, second; Quinn Brady, 104 [D. Austin], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:18.

Seventh race, ¾ mile—Saranola, 104 pounds [Hefernan], 8 to 1, won; Judge Traynor, 109 [D. Austin], 15 to 1, second; The Doctor, 106 [D. Austin], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 2-5.

SOUTHERN CROSS IS WINNER.

Turns Tables on Columbia Girl at Fair Grounds Track and Captures the Handicap.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It was the other way on a tie between Southern Cross and Columbia Girl in the six furlong handicap, which was the star event of a good card at the Fair Grounds today. There was no difference in prices against each, both sharing favoritism at 5 to 5. Columbia Girl was as good as Southern Cross, or possibly better, but Jockey Sewell allowed her to take the pride in the stretch turn and that beat her. Southern Cross, taking the short way of the track, came home winner by two lengths.

The last time the pair met it was Southern Cross that went out. Outside of those two nothing in the handicap was serious enough to be considered a fair play on Escutcheon, also on Colector Jessup for the same position. Escutcheon got it easily.

The crowd was as large as that of Saturday, many carnival visitors being present. Among those who were conspicuous was former presiding steward Capt. James H. Rees, who was the guest of the officials. He was given a cordial greeting.

The one mile race for 3 year olds and upwards was a tight fit between Goldsmith and Logistella. The former opened favorite at even money, but drifted to 2 to 1, from which he was backed down to 8 to 5. Jockey Diggins had a slow time with Logistella. He was coming at the end and might have won had the race been a bit farther. Goldsmith got the decision by a neck.

The best thing of the day was R. E. Watkins' Old Hal in the fifth event. There was a warm tip out about him before the race, but his support was cold at 5 to 2. When he reached 6 to 1 the wise money was set in and he went to the post at 4 to 1. He won cleverly by two lengths from Red Haven, with Senora in third place. Summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile, selling—Pinsticker, 100 pounds [Moreland], 12 to 1, won; Muffins, 106 [J. Smith], 9 to 5, second; Sweet Girl, 104½ [Moezel], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 2-5.

Second race, 1 1-16 mile—Mint Beria, 98 pounds [L. Smith], 3 to 1, won; Dorothy M., 102½ [Livingston], 30 to 1, second; Buddy Ford, 106½ [J. Martin], 2 to 1, third. Time, :49 2-5.

Third race, 1 mile—Goldsmith, 112 pounds [Sewell], 8 to 5, won; Logistella, 112 pounds [Diggins], even, second; Ad Revoir, 112 [J. Martin], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:40 1-5.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Southern Cross, 108 pounds [L. Smith], 6 to 5, won; Columbia Girl, 110 [Sewell], 8 to 5, second; Escutcheon, 102 [J. Johnson], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Old Hal, 96 pounds [Diggins], 4 to 1, won; Red Haven, 106 [Freeman], 3 to 1, second; Senora, 116 [J. McIntyre], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 2-5.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Consuelo, 101 pounds [Sewell], 2 to 1, won; Thios, 107 [15 to 1, second; Bellenworth, 114 [J. McIntyre], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:49.

OAKLAND RACES TO FAVORITES.

Four Choices Successful Despite Track Conditions—Arrahgowan Runs Away.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Four favorites scored at Oakland today, despite the track conditions. They were Mrs. Matthews, Critical, Watchful, and Charlatan. Mrs. Matthews won by a nose from Doc Craig, which was backed from 7 to 5 to 1.

Arrahgowan, the favorite in the third race, ran out. He bumped into the clubhouse fence and threw Jockey E. Walsh, who was hurt, but not seriously. Arrahgowan then ran away three miles and a half on the track. The judges ordered the horse placed in charge of a veterinary for examination. If it is discovered that he was "doped," severe punishment is in store for Williams, his owner.

Good Luck, Tichenor's candidate for the Derby, arrived today from Ascot, and the balance of the stable is due tomorrow. It is almost a certainty that Dr. Gardner or Sir Wilfred will start in the Derby on Thursday. Summaries:

First race, 7-16 mile—Mrs. Mathews, 115 pounds [Dugan], 8 to 5, won; Doc Craig, 115 [Greenfield], 7 to 1, second; Fred Foster, 110 [McComas], 60 to 1, third. Time, :43¾. Queen Alleva, Carrie Lyburgh, St. Lucia, Dorie, and Mr. Melton ran.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Lady Bimbo, 107 pounds [Fountain], 6 to 1, won; Meads, 108 [J. Kelly], 4 to 1, second; Dangerous Girl, 91 [Schade], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Macette, Aniarch, Serenity, Dugan, Modesta, Glen Brier, and Flo Manola ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Wenrick, 112 pounds [L. Sullivan], 5 to 1, won; Lord Conyngham, 109 [Knapp], 4 to 1, second; Lord of Passage, 107 [Walsh], 11 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾. Blackthorn and Canejo ran. Arrahgowan ran out.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Charlatan, 95 pounds [Rice], 9 to 10, won; Rey del Mundo, 96 [Hardy], 10 to 1, second; Rey del Mundo, 96 [Graham], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Nealon, Soufriere, Melodious, and Veterano ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, 12-16 mile—Dr. Sherman, 119 pounds; Olympian, Baker, 106; Loon, Matt Hogan, Lassoer, Bonnie Bard, Sugden Optimo, 103; Dora L., Lasso, 101; Helar, 98.

Second race, ¾ mile—Golden Sunrise, 112 pounds; Bob McLean, Jarretiers d'Or, Dusky, Sullivan, Silver Heels, Jack Ratcliffe, The Reprobate, Jill Short, Mimo, San Jose, 100; Silicata, Standard, Mimon, Swift Queen, Florens Ponca, 107.

Third race, ¾ mile—Jillette, Nicta, Tavora, Master Frank, Frolic, 110; Chief Witthman, Bahiem, 107; Nigra Fortuna, 104.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—The Lady Robsaia, Chief Sweeney, Nine Spot, Briseis, Modlin, Dixie Lad, Dusty Miller, 108 pounds; Sonar, Lone Wolf, 98; Hyronerlde, Orphan, 95; Tanny, 104.

Fifth race, mile—Mr. Farnum, Spondeliz, Rey, 108 pounds; Bright, 107; Chestnut, Warrick, Red Hawk, 105; Mary's Pride, Daughter, Blackthorne, 110; Ray, Cacadio, Miller's Daughter, Lizzie Hall, 103.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Military course—Salable, St. George Lupos, 107 pounds; Teochee, 106; Misty's Pride, 103; Foster to Coach at Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—The University of Nebraska athletic board tonight elected as football coach Amos P. Foster. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, and for two years has been coach of Cincinnati university.

NATIONALS GET A NEW PITCHER.

President Murphy Secures F. L. Dickinson of University of Chicago.

GOOD COLLEGE RECORD.

Twirler Who Played at Tufts Considered One of the Best in the East Last Year.

Frank L. Dickinson, a member of the University of Chicago baseball squad, and last year considered one of the best college twirlers in the west, has been signed by President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National league club. The contract was drawn up early in January, but was not announced until yesterday, when the collegian gave out the information.

Dickinson is regarded at the Midway school as the best pitcher that ever entered the institution. His record last year in the eastern college world attracted notice from many of the eastern baseball magnates, several of whom made an effort to secure him. He played for two years at Tufts college, and last year had the enviable record of winning from Yale, 4—2, shutting out the strong Holy Cross team, and winning from Princeton, 1—0.

Fred Tenney, manager of the Boston National league club, was the first to discover Dickinson. He attempted to secure him after the close of the college season last spring, but Dickinson was unwilling to join the professional ranks until he had completed his college career. Last fall Tenney is said to have made a second effort. At the same time Murphy learned of the ability of Dickinson and his presence at the Midway. His offer finally was accepted by Dickinson.

Capt. Fred Baird of the University of Chicago team, who has been coaching the maroon candidates with the assistance of Dickinson, believes the local club has secured a "find" in the former Tufts pitcher.

MINOR LEAGUES MAY MERGE.

Gov. Pattison's Opposition to Sunday Baseball May Force Central and Interstate to Consolidate.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Owing to the opposition of Gov. Pattison of Ohio to the playing of Sunday baseball games, a consolidation of the Central league and the new Interstate association is now considered imminent. Three cities of the Central league and one of the Interstate are in Ohio and the clubs in each of these towns rely on the gate receipts of Sunday games for at least half of their expenses.

Both President Carson of the Central league and myself agree that baseball in Ohio cities cannot be profitable without the returns from Sunday games," said President Dickerson of the Interstate this afternoon. "If Gov. Pattison is as good as his word, it will necessitate the Central league's dropping the cities of Canton and the Interstate cutting off Lima. With the Ohio cities out, the Central league would be forced to drop Wheeling, as the jump from Indiana to West Virginia is too great.

Such action might oblige the Central league and the Interstate to consolidate. The managers of the Ohio clubs are endeavoring to persuade the governor to change his attitude toward Sunday baseball. So far their efforts have been fruitless."

The annual vote on the proposition was taken by the Interstate league, and the result, announced today, is that the project is entirely satisfactory, and that the only towns of the Central league that the Interstate magnates would desire are Grand Rapids and South Bend.

Browns Ordered to Report.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Notices for reporting to make the spring training trip today were sent to the members of the St. Louis American league baseball team. President Hedges instructing the men to reach here not later than noon of March 1. The squad will depart for Texas on that date. That Hedges still is hopeful Heidrick will play with the home team is evident from the fact that a letter went to Heidrick, telling him to report with the others. Upon his return from New York Hedges found a letter and an unsigned contract from Ike Rockenfield, who played second base last year. "Rocks" expressed his dissatisfaction with the terms offered.

BRITT DENIES CROOKED WORK.

Coast Fighter Declares Gans Has No Proof That Court Would Accept—Willie Talks of Contest.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Jimmy Britt and his brother Willie deny Gans' charges of crookedness in framing up the fight between Gans and Britt two years ago. The gist of Jimmy's talk is that Gans produced no proof that a court of law would accept. Jimmy says:

"Gans can't force me into a fight by such bulldozing tactics as he is using. I never will step into a ring with him again. I cannot even see any fair minded man considering the reputation of Gans and his qualifications and my own clean record, can believe what he says. In other words, if Capt. Kidd should accuse President Roosevelt of housebreaking would anybody believe the charge? Gans says Hennessy and my brother Willie fixed the match up. Why doesn't Gans bring forth the testimony of Herford or of any other third party.

Articles we signed was a 'phony' set. Where is that other set. Let Gans produce it."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Herford today gave the lie to the statement of Joe Gans that Gans' last fight with Britt had been framed to beat the betters. "I deny every line of Gans' statement," said Herford. "The fight was strictly on the level so far as I know. I do know we had to help reduce his weight. I always have sporting men on the coast, will bear me out in these statements. I believe Gans has gotten under the influence of somebody on the coast who has made him believe that the fight was such a statement Britt would be forced to fight. That is the battle was framed and Gans agreed for Britt to win on a foul is untrue. We did agree to split the purse, which amounted to $21,00)."

SIELOFF AND FUREY IN A DRAW.

Chicagoan and Cincinnati Fighter Break Even in Hard Fought Ten Round Bout a Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Otto Sieloff of Chicago and Barney Furey of Cincinnati fought ten hard rounds to a draw before the Riverside A. C. at the Central park pavilion tonight.

Milt Kenny of Alton, Ill., put out a colored unknown in the second round of the semi-windup. "Kid" Farmer won the decision over Jack Tammany at the end of four vicious rounds, the Milwaukee Kid put "Bad" Connolly out in the second round, and Miller and Murphy boxed a four round draw in the preliminaries.

Mellody Wins with Knockout.

Boston, Mass., Feb 19.—[Special.]—" Honey " Mellody of Charleston knocked out Terry Martin of Philadelphia at the Lincoln A. C., tonight in the twelfth round of what was scheduled to be a fifteen round bout. Neither man showed the cleverness that was expected, and they roughed it to such an extent that they fell out of the ring two or three times. Mellody landed a right to the jaw and scored a clean knock out.

May Have Fights at Savanna.

Sterling, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Chicago sporting men are making arrangements to pull off a number of prizefights at Savanna. A number of Savanna sporting men have received letters from Chicago asking about accommodations and halls, and it is believed that it is the intention of the Chicago fans to move their mills to Savanna.

At the Billiard Halls.

At Bensinger's—Rein (300) defeated Walker (1200). 300 to 118 at balk line.

At the Majestic—Dixon defeated Hubbard 50 to 28 at pool. Hall and Buehl play tonight.

At Foley's—Reinhardt (115) defeated Ball (125), 115 to 101. Reinhardt and Buehl play tonight.

H. A. Wright of San Francisco, entered in the national amateur championship tournament, will arrive today.

At Wood and Gillespie's—Lane (289) defeated Harris (170), 150 to 91, at billiards. Powers and Harvey play tonight.

At Schaefer's—Daly (123) defeated Schaefer (300), 123 to 102 in the first game of the three handed 18-2 balk line tournament. Schaefer and Daly play this afternoon and Schaefer meets Ianssen tonight.

At Anson's—Conklin (300) defeated Bliss (178) in the opening game of the fourteen inch balk line tournament. Conklin was slow in getting started, but after warming up to his work he made runs of 28, 45, 47, and 76, winning with an average of 10 10-29. Tonight Brown and Lake.

At Mussey's—Calvin Demarest (300) defeated Alex Brown (250) 400 to 206, in the first game of their six handed balk line match, in which Demarest is to play 2,400 points. Brown did not get into his stride until after the thirteenth inning, and the end of which his string showed only seventy-five buttons. Demarest followed this performance with a high run of 84. They meet again tomorrow night.

GOOD NEWS FOR BADGERS.

PRESIDENT VAN HISE PARTIALLY RAISES GLOOM AT MADISON.

Says the Faculty May Recede from Its Stand if the Students Will Guarantee Clean Sport—Graduate Manager Must Have Veto Power on All Appropriations of Money—Dean Birge to Control Financial Matters—New Coach for Track Team.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the students' conference committee tonight President Van Hise held out the first morsel of hope for football that has come from any authoritative source since the faculty commenced its war on the sport. He stated that if the students would guarantee clean athletics, he felt confident the faculty would recede from the stand they have taken.

As a definite measure, he said that it would be necessary for the athletic board to accept the faculty proposition that the graduate manager have an absolute veto on all appropriations of money which the board votes. Some student members of the committee suggested that Dean Birge be given complete control of money matters connected with athletics. President Van Hise will submit this suggestion for consideration at the next faculty meeting. It is understood that this arrangement will be agreed upon if Dean Birge can be induced to accept the position.

Negotiations are now in progress for securing Harvey Holmes, ex-tackle on the Wisconsin team, to coach the track team. Holmes now is athletic director at the University of Southern California. The decision to hire a track coach is said to be the result of a threat of Parsons, Wisconsin's crack sprinter, to leave college unless a coach was secured.

Many High School Events Scheduled.

Next Saturday will be the busiest day at Bartlett gymnasium since the building was erected. Four high school track meets and two high school swimming meets have been scheduled. Morgan Park academy and University High school and Hyde Park and Englewood High schools will hold dual meets in the afternoon, while tryouts by Calumet and South Division Manual Training schools will be held in the morning. In addition, Hyde Park and Englewood will hold tryouts in the Bartlett pool to select swimming teams.

Duane on Michigan Squad.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Among the candidates for the Michigan baseball nine is E. F. Dunne, son of Mayor Dunne of Chicago. He is trying for first base. Dunne is a freshman and is doing good work in the cage, and stands a fair chance to make the team.

SWIMMING TEAM GOES EAST.

Eleven C. A. A. Athletes Leave for New York to Compete in National Championship.

The Chicago Athletic association swimming team, composed of eleven men, left yesterday afternoon for New York, where they will take part in the national championships to be held in the New York Athletic club tank Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The members of the team are confident they will be able to bring back the honors for some of the events. The men taken were: J. E. Steever, William Loehde, E. T. Walsh, R. T. Laughlin, G. W. Gaidzik, C. L. Healy, H. C. Vampier, R. E. Beach, Oscar St. Cyr, M. S. Wolfe, and E. Durand.

St. Cyr is expected to have the best chance in the events, and is expected to gather in many points in the short distance contests, while the water polo team also is expected to be a winner. It will meet the team of the Missouri Athletic club in its first game in the series for the championship, in which the other organizations having teams are: New York A. C., Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale, and the Brooklyne Athletic club.

Arrange High School Swimming Races

The committee in charge of the Central A. A. U. aquatic championships, which are to be held in April, under the auspices of the Barry Besse Swimming association, has added several races at short distances, open only to high school swimmers, and also has arranged for a series of high school basketball games between the different high schools. The latter are to take the place of water polo contests, which were decreed too strenuous for the high school lads.

FORM BIG ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Bible Classes of Cook County Organize—Officers Are Elected—Will Take Up All Sports.

The Cook County Bible Class Athletic association was formed last night at a meeting of the members of the churches and bible classes. C. O. Frisbie of Y. F. Francis, chairman of the board of control of the Pioneer athletic league, is the first vice president. Mr. Francis also will take an important position in the department which will be devoted to baseball. For treasurer Lucius Teter was elected. later will be filled. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and the only qualification that is required is that the members of the new association be in good standing in their bible class or church. Basketball, tennis, swimming, bowling, and track athletics are other sports, besides baseball, which will be taken up.

SOCCER MEN HOLD MEETING.

Constitution and Bylaws of the Association Football League of Chicago Are Adopted.

At a meeting of the Association Football leagues of Chicago, held last night, a constitution and bylaws were adopted. The management of the league will consist of an executive committee, composed of the president, secretary, and three other disinterested persons. This will take the control out of the hands of the delegates, who, however, can make suggestions to the executive committee. The vice president and secretary will draw up the schedule for the spring series and submit it to the next meeting. Play will start on March 31. While the league will be a four team affair, it is likely each club will put a second team in the field and play a secondary series.

BLUE ISLAND TEAM IS BEATEN.

Leaders in the Monroe Bowling League Tourney Drop Two Games to the Edelweiss Five.

Although averaging 1,021, the Blue Island team, leader in the Monroe league, last night dropped two games to the Edelweiss five, 1,026 to 1,006. It was a finely rolled series, in which the losers scored the ninth total of over 1,100 made in local circles this year. Steinmiller averaged 219 1-3 and Wolf 221 1-3. In the other series the Hofmanns averaged 970 1-3 and blanked the Halls.

Another good battle was seen in the Hemmer league, in which the Hemmers took two games from the Lipmans, Semonses notched 213. The First Nationals dropped two games to the Illinois team in the Chicago league, and the Motor Ages created astonishment by winning all three games from the Bull Frogs. Scores:

CHICAGO.

Edelweiss.	1.	2.	3.	B. Islands.	1.	2.	3.
Medwitzky	169	179	194	E. Blouin	213	207	147
Lau	182	223	202	Steinmiller	278	182	189
Lundquist	189	210	237	Schmidt	208	190	201
Peal	183	191	201	E. Blouin	197	191	212
Shaw	208	215	192	Wolf	227	255	202
Totals	931	1027	1036	Totals	1103	1005	950
Halls.	1.	2.	3.	Hemmers.	1.	2.	3.
Fred	169	156	136	Semonses	193	197	177
Will	179	175	161	H. Lef'gw'l	168	194	177
Al	164	173	174	Krueger	212	172	143
Frank	160	173	165	E. Lef'gw'l	213	202	213
Andy	174	181	197	Brill	233	240	140
Totals	756	863	851	Totals	1024	1021	866

Illinois	904	973	918	Motor Ages	920	945	968
First Nat'ls	900	877	925	Bull Frogs	892	868	962

HEMMER.

Lipmans.	1.	2.	3.	Hemmers.	1.	2.	3.
Pfenny	179	202	187	Ward	200	156	229
Tabler	180	158	236	Reiffenstein	212	202	191
Guston	203	202	186	Semonses	213	193	223
Turner	163	191	209	McGuire	176	197	208
Collier	162	247	213	Brunk	181	178	156
Totals	884	998	1006	Totals	982	926	1012

BEAUMONT.

Wet'hahns	915	927	923	Osbornes	849	927	844
Friedmanns	850	885	945	Schillers	1,019	868	883

SOUTHWEST.

Loyals	1010	854	929	Washburns	868	825	820

GREENLIGHT.

Athletics	956	922	940	Comets	742	779	906
Peerless	817	822	870	Sycamores	784	751	804

BIRNS.

Wahoos	904	885	*841	Armitages	824	859	*841

*Wahoos won rolloff.

LAKE VIEW.

Paul Pohls	909	910	909	Haltorn's	810	921	900
Brodys	827	887	853	Fripass	778	842	770

WEST CHICAGO.

Conneys	852	896	879	Grands	911	878	894

Teddy Jr. May Come to Athletic Meet.

Reports received yesterday by the officials of the New Illinois Athletic club led them to believe that their invitation to Theodore Roosevelt Jr. to act as honorary referee at the charity athletic meet, to be given March 27 at the Coliseum, would be accepted. The news came from a congressman to whom was entrusted the task of getting permission from President Roosevelt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.
Ocean Navigation.

A DELIGHTFUL SPRING CRUISE TO THE AZORES, MADEIRA, MOROCCO, SPAIN, ALGERIA, SICILY, CORFU, DALMATIAN COAST POINTS AND ITALY [VENICE, ETC.]

BY THE CRUISING S. S.

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SITUATIONS AND HELP WANTED.

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DEATHS.

PEACOCK—Maud R. Peacock, wife of Harry. Funeral 830 Lincoln-av., Tuesday at 10 a. m., to Arlington cemetery by carriages.

PARSONS—Jane Parsons, age 92 years, sister of the late Elliza Dike, at the home of Mrs. Ellen Law, 229 Warren-av. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 1:30 p. m., to Rosehill.

RICHARDSON—Elizabeth R. Richardson, Feb. 18, aged 71 years, wife of F. G. Richardson. Funeral services at her daughter's residence, Mrs. Geo. E. Shipman, 525 W. Monroe-st., Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 2 p. m. Burial private. Boston (Mass.) and Lincoln (Neb.) papers please copy.

SIMONDS—Walter Simonds, age 28 years, son of Millie Simonds, brother of Bertha Simonds, at Presbyterian hospital, Feb. 19. Burial at Henry, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 20.

WALTER—Pearl Walter (nee McBean), Feb. 19, 1906, age 22 years, beloved wife of Maurice K. Walter. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 22, at 1 p. m., from residence of her father, Mr. James W. McBean, 975 Washington-blvd., by carriages to Oakridge cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R. Leave Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

CEMETERIES.

MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY—ON THE Grand Trunk Ry., 111th-st., near Morgan Park. Street cars to entrance. Train daily, 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Tuesday afternoon or night, Wednesday fair, colder, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday rain.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Tuesday, rain or snow in north portion, Wednesday rain or snow, brisk south winds, shifting to northwest Wednesday.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Wednesday, brisk southwest to west winds.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain at night and Wednesday, colder Wednesday.

Iowa—Fair in west, rain in east portion Tuesday, Wednesday fair, colder in east portion.

Nebraska—Rain in east, rain or snow west portion Tuesday, colder Wednesday fair.

Wisconsin—Rain Tuesday, Wednesday fair, colder, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Minnesota—Local snow or flurries Tuesday, colder in the northwest portion, Wednesday fair, colder in east portion.

Place of observation.

Time taken:

Feb. 19, 7 p. m.

	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	66	72	S.		Fair
Albany	30	34	W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Alpena	32	36	S.		Clear
Atlanta	62	66	S.		Clear
Amarillo	60	68	S.		Clear
Bismarck	38	40	N.W.		Cl'dy
Buffalo	32	36	S.W.	.06	Cl'dy
Boston	38	44	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Cairo	48	50	S.W.		Cl'dy
Calgary	40	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Charleston	58	58	S.		Cl'dy
Charlotte	52	54	S.	Tr.	Clear
Cheyenne	30	50	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Chicago	48	50	S.		Fair
Cincinnati	36	38	S.		Cl'dy
Cleveland	36	38	S.E.	.01	Clear
Concordia	52	62	S.		Clear
Davenport	42	48	S.		Cl'dy
Denver	42	58	N.W.		Cl'dy
Des Moines	46	48	S.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	34	40	S.		Cl'dy
Dubuque	46	46	S.E.		Cl'dy
Duluth	42	46	S.W.		Fair
El Paso	60	66	S.W.		Clear
Edmonton	38	40	N.W.		Fair
Escanaba	34	36	S.		Cl'dy
Galveston	58	58	S.		Cl'dy
Grand Rapids	42	46	S.E.		Cl'dy
Green Bay	42	42	S.		Cl'dy
Havre	40	44	W.		Clear
Helena	38	44	W.	.04	Cl'dy
Huron	40	56	N.W.		Fair
Indianapolis	40	42	S.		Clear
Jacksonville	56	70	N.E.		Clear
Kansas City	52	58	S.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Lander	30	44	W.		Clear
Little Rock	52	66	S.	.01	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	70	72	W.		Cl'dy
Middleton	42	46	S.		Cl'dy
Marquette	40	42	S.W.		Cl'dy
Memphis	54	66	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	40	44	W.		Cl'dy
Milwaukee	44	46	S.		Cl'dy
Minnedosa	38	42	W.		Cl'dy
Montgomery	64	70	S.E.		Clear
Montreal	30	36	W.		Clear
Moorhead	36	40	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Nashville	54	60	S.		Clear
New Orleans	60	76	S.		Clear
New York City	42	42	W.		Clear
Norfolk	44	52	S.E.		Clear
North Platte	48	68	N.W.		Clear
Oklahoma	60	68	S.		Clear
Omaha	50	62	S.		Clear
Peoria	50	54	S.E.		Clear
Philadelphia	46	48	N.W.		Fair
Pittsburg	36	42	S.	.02	Clear
Pueblo	56	66	W.		Clear
San Francisco	60	60	N.W.	.02	Cl'dy
St. Louis	54	64	S.		Fair
St. Paul	38	44	S.		Fair
Salt Lake City	40	44	W.	.22	Clear
San Antonio	62	66	S.E.	.02	Cl'dy
San Diego	60	64	N.W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	32	34	S.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	48	50	S.		Clear
Vicksburg	64	70	S.		Fair
Washington	44	54	S.		Cl'dy
Winnipeg	38	44	S.		Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by I. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 36 degrees; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 42; 11 a. m., 45; 1 p. m., 48; 3 p. m., 52; 6 p. m., 54. Barometer—8 a. m., 22.68; 2 p. m., 29.59.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Allman, Mary, 3 months; 15 Hilman-av., Feb. 18.

Anderson, Jens C., 68; 9901 Exchange-av., Feb. 17.

Bandick, Sarah, 3 months; 411 Maxwell-st., Feb. 19.

Barnard, Ida, 39; 503 Fifty-first-av., Feb. 17.

Baubien, Oliver, 54; Wesley hospital, Feb. 18.

Becker, Mary J., 40; 97 Sangamon-st., Feb. 17.

Bevan, Joseph, 8 days; 1361 W. Adams-st., Feb. 18.

Bradish, Mary, 76; 937 Ohio-st., Feb. 17.

Bromberg, Marie, 38; 248 Townsend-st., Feb. 14.

Brown, Lena M., 25; 2547 Lexington-st., Feb. 18.

Brosa, Flaica, 2 months; 54 Cornelia-st., Feb. 17.

Bruckner, Margaret, 57; 154 Larrabee-st., Feb. 18.

Bugsis, Roman, 1 month; 187 Bremer-st., Feb. 18.

Burton, Vivien L., 1; 3221 State-st., Feb. 16.

Caldwell, Rachel, 71; 333 W. Addison-av., Feb. 19.

Cardinell, John, 39; 177 Fremont-st., Feb. 19.

Cartago, Otillio, 1 day; 2121 La Salle-st., Feb. 18.

Compton, Alfred, 58; 676 44th-st., Feb. 17.

Condens, baby, 1 month; 4620 Lowe-av., Feb. 16.

Clarke, Mary J., 55; 910 N. Rockwell-st., Feb. 14.

Clayton, Louisa A., 50; 3801 Ellis-av., Feb. 18.

Cohen, Joseph, one-half hour; 80 Ashland-av., Feb. 18.

Cmolik, Francis, 76; 871 W. 16th-st., Feb. 17.

Cress, Bliss, 69; 5 Fuller-pl., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Dawson, Della E., 44; 4647 Indiana-av., Feb. 17.

Demuro, Teresa, 66; 139 W. Polk-st., Feb. 16.

Dewey, Frank, 4; 1806 Orchard-st., Feb. 18.

Durkin, Michael, 45; 715 May-st., Feb. 15.

Eggers, William, 42; 457 W. Chicago-av., Feb. 18.

Fawney, Carrie, 30; 4908 Lowe-av., Feb. 19.

Geary, Mae, 20; 702 W. Ohio-st., Feb. 19.

Gifford, Marion, 8; 5612 Ladin-st., Feb. 16.

Goodrich, Kate, 56; 1184 Madison-av., Feb. 18.

Grajek, Leonora, 5 months; 4536 Hermitage-av.

Gunther, Bertha, 48; 462 W. Chicago-av., Feb. 15.

Hansen, Raymond, 5; 5042 State-st., Feb. 19.

Haver, William M., 78; 7039 State-st., Feb. 19.

Hill, John, 29; 4916 Dearborn-st., Feb. 17.

Hodkinson, Anna, 1836 Ohio-st., Feb. 19.

Holland, Fred, 2 months; 46 Sheffield-av., Feb. 18.

Hull, Sarah E., 54; Cook county insanne asylum, Feb. 16.

Iceberg, Frank, 56; Cook County hospital, Feb. 10.

Janowics, Frank, 3 months; 561 25th-st., Feb. 19.

Johnson, Alexander, 55; 7101 Union-av., Feb. 18.

Johnson, William, 72; 52 Eldredge-ct., Feb. 18.

Kaugs, Ferdinand, 57; 346 Austin-av., Feb. 17.

Keating, Jennie, 30; 1st St. Luke's hospital, Feb. 19.

Killen, Thomas F., 68; 404 W. Huron-st., Feb. 15.

Krauss, Ignatz, 50; 8 Burton-pl., Feb. 18.

Kruyr, Geraldine, 2 months; 1042 Green-st., Feb. 18.

La Bonte, Elmer, 16; 296 55th-st., Feb. 17.

Labuda, Frankiedal, 5; 176 Perry-st., Feb. 18.

Lahey, Johanna, 67; Harrison-st., Feb. 18.

Leinton, Jacob, 49; 2412 Wabash-av., Feb. 17.

Lenz, Paul, 55; 736 Elk Grove-av., Feb. 17.

Lewis, Frank, 4; 1806 Orchard-st., Feb. 18.

Lindberg, Herman, 50; Indiana-av., Feb. 16.

Mackin, Felix, 42; 6305 Cottage Grove-av., Feb. 18.

Mahrer, Henry, 1 hour; 910 W. Erie-st., Feb. 17.

Marquardt, Therese, 43; 1104 N. Lincoln-st., Feb. 18.

McAfee, Hattie, 49; 2 Calhoun-pl., Feb. 18.

McCarthy, John J., 24; 113 Silby-st., Feb. 17.

McCarthy, Mary G., 37; 363 Campbell-av., Feb. 17.

McCray, Isaac, 15; 5806 Armour-av., Feb. 18.

McDonald, Martin, 23 days; St. Vincent's asylum, Feb. 16.

Mesimes, Harriet L., 55; 5902 Drexel-av., Feb. 18.

Moore, Polly, 61; 237 N. Franklin-st., Feb. 16.

Morris, Mary E. T., 24; 971 Millard-av., Feb. 17.

Mucalusa, Philip, 54; 747 Oak-st., Feb. 16.

Muller, John, 34; Cook county jail, Feb. 16.

Mulson, Nils, 23; 12 Luce-st., Feb. 18.

Murphy, William, 84; 440 State-st., Feb. 13.

Nelsen, Mat, 19 days; 5116 Laflin-st., Feb. 19.

Nelson, Hanna A., 36; 1711 Kenmore-av., Feb. 15.

O'Brien, Genevieve, 5; 736 Augusta-av., Feb. 19.

Olsen, Anna, 46; 2801 44th-av., Feb. 18.

Olson, Olga N., 19; 7043 Lowe-av., Feb. 17.

Ott, Frederica, 31; 3031 Armour-av., Feb. 17.

Pasarelli, Donato, 6 months; 144 W. Taylor-st., Feb. 19.

Pawlak, Maurice, 58; 134 Wabansia-av., Feb. 16.

Peacock, Maud R., 46; 830 Lincoln-av., Feb. 18.

Piceny, Marie, 70; 1247 Douglas-blvd., Feb. 17.

Pilat, Bozena, 2 days; 727 Cornelia-st., Feb. 18.

Pitt, 19.

Prelis, Sophie, 20; 19 Clarend-st., Feb. 19.

Price, Louise, 1; 4553 Lafin-st., Feb. 14.

Quigly, Nora, 22; 4553 Laflin-st., Feb. 18.

Repp, John G., 47; 624 Barry-av., Feb. 17.

Richardson, Christen, 10 months; 863 W. 63d-st., Feb. 19.

Robinson, Sarah J., 58; 2402 Lakewood-av., Feb. 17.

Schaefer, John F., 9 days; 1925 Oakley-av., Feb. 18.

Scott, Fred, 47; 712 Van Buren-st., Feb. 15.

Sepis, Frank, 17; 642 Blue Island-av., Feb. 18.

Shortall, John C., 48; 640 Ashland-av., Feb. 15.

Smith, Caterno S., 3; 4706 Evans-av., Feb. 18.

Stack, Frank, 85; 125 Wells-st., Feb. 14.

Stauber, Joseph, 54; 91 Alexander-st., Feb. 18.

Szablewski, Frank, 17; 756 Dickson-st., Feb. 18.

Tate, Jane L., 87; 502 Flournoy-st., Feb. 17.

Thurman, Henry, 60; 580 Evanston-av., Feb. 15.

Truka, Anton J., 1 month; 460 Laflin-st., Feb. 14.

Waldrip, James H., 8 months; 220 Halsted-st., Feb. 18.

Warren, Sam T., 61; 130 W. Madison-st., Feb. 17.

Westfield, Esther L., 6 months; 3001 Union-av., Feb. 18.

Wetstein, Frederick, 29; 1610 W. Huron-st., Feb. 17.

Wilson, Fred, 25; 312 Clark-st., Feb. 6.

Wilson, George L., 20; 827 Loomis-st., Feb. 18.

Winkofske, Edward, 24; 2336 Lime-st., Feb. 17.

Wisely, William, 58; 2922 Armour-av., Feb. 18.

Wyndon, Josephine, 47; 468 State-st., Feb. 18.

Zahers, Jan, 75; 726 Loomis-st., Feb. 16.

DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN memory of Caroline M. Lewis, wife of the late William G. Lewis, who died in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 19, 1903. A loving self-sacrificing mother.

BROWN—Lena M. Brown, daughter Charles and J. Brown, Feb. 18. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., 14 W. 23d-pl., by carriages to Mount Olivet cemetery.

BURNS—Sarah E. Burns, wife of Charles. Funeral, 1062 Elston-av., Tuesday, 9 a. m.

CARDINELL—John Carbinell, son of Elisabeth and son of the late Alexander. Funeral Tuesday, 177 Ferdinand-st., at 9 a. m., to St. Columbkille's church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CARLSON—George A. Carlson, 1906 Farragut-av., formerly of the Transit house. Funeral Tuesday, 2:30 p. m. from McInerny Bros.' parlors, 750 Milwaukee-av., thence by carriages to Oakwoods.

CLAYTON—Mrs. Catherine Lane Curtin, at 7 a. m., Monday, Feb. 19. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., from residence, 953 Hood-av., Edgewater, to St. Ita's church, Catnipe and Magnolia-av. Interment in cemetery.

COSTELLO—Jas Lacey, Feb. 18, widow of the late Funeral Tuesday, 7 Crosby-st., at 9 a. m., to St. Dominick's church; carriages to cemetery.

COUGHLIN—Catherine Goodrich, wife of Edward. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 a. m., from 1184 W. Adams-st., to Our Lady of Sorrows' church; carriages to Calvary.

DEVLIN—David Goodwillis, Feb. 17, aged 72 years, beloved husband of Cecilia. Funeral from his residence, 20 Roslyn-pl., Tuesday, 2 p. m.

DOLAN—John Hart, Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m., from 13 Lawndale-av., to Blessed Sacrament church; carriages to Calvary.

DUNN—Hill, Feb. 17, son of Alexander B. and Tuesday, 4916 Dearborn-st., at 1 p. m., to

EGAN—Rev. Father William Kuckenbecker of the Troy Grove Catholic church, at Troy Grove, Ill., Saturday night, Feb. 17, 1906, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at Troy Grove Catholic church on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m. Priests from the south on I. C. will leave train at Mendota station; those on train via C., M. & St. Paul from Mendota at 8:30 a. m., leave for Peterstown station.

FARREN—Warren J. Lasey, Feb. 18, age 6 months, son of Harry and Margie Lasey. Funeral 2:30 p. m., from parents' residence, 3505 Lowe-av. Burial at Mount Carmel cemetery.

FRANZ—Lena, husband of Anna, Feb. 17, 736 Elk Grove-av., Tuesday at 12 m., to Concordia cemetery.

GRAHAM—Harold Malla, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1906. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 2 p. m., from the residence of Mrs. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., 1406 Warren-av. Services conducted by the post at his late residence, 1406 West Erie-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

HARGRAVE—Margaret Mason, age 84 years, Feb. 19, at the late James Mason. Funeral services at the residence, 215 S. Peoria-st., Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Feb. 21.

HOFFMAN—Harriet Leslie Merimee, at 5602 Drexel-av., wife of J. R. Hoffman, daughter of Gertrude L. M. Dickinson. Services at Boydston's chapel, 43d and Grove-av., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 p. m.

HOLLAND—Paul L. Montonnier, aged 49 years, husband of Christine Montonnier, 4227 Dearborn-av. Funeral services at Holy Name cathedral, 10 a. m. Wednesday.

HOLLIS—Mrs. D. Mullins, Feb. 17, 1906, wife of Elizabeth M. Mullins. Funeral from Carroll's Sons undertaking parlors, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 10 a. m., to St. Vincent's church, where high mass will be said.

HOLMES—Eva, Feb. 18. Funeral Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., at 10 a. m., to Swedish Evangelical Salem church; to Oakhill cemetery.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM, 120 YEARS WITH the late F. S. Jones, undertaker, 3122 Wabash-av. Tel. Calumet 1284.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

FLOWERS.

FRESH FLOWERS AND DESIGNS SHIPPED anywhere. BUTLER'S 201 Dearborn-st.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS G. BLAKE & CO., THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, young married man, 28 years of age, strictly temperate; 7 years' experience as cashier, bookkeeper; at present employed; would like better position with reliable firm; surety bond and A1 references upon request. Address H 72, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, GENERAL office man; thoroughly competent, active, energetic, experienced man, desires change; permanency; Boots university training; abstainer; willing to leave city. Address J 408, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — CLERICAL POSITION; youth, 22 years of age; am especially adaptable where long columns of figures need be footed quick and accurate; 6 years' office experience; references. Address F 288, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED IN stationery and printing; want position in purchasing dept. of commercial house in like capacity; correspondent with thorough office experience; best of references. Address J 116, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITH all around railroad office experience wants position as correspondent; experienced stenographer and buyer; best of references. Address J 117, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 27, as correspondent or office manager; can use typewriter; know something of accounts, and good at any kind of office work; 7 years' experience. Address K 242, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AM EXPERIENCED IN bookkeeping, cashier work, credits, collections, correspondence; also acted as sales and assistant manager; 6 years with one company; 9 years with another; age 36. Address J 75, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROughly experienced in accounting, credits, and collections wants position of trust in office of mercantile or manufacturing house; can furnish surety bond. Address J 377, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT by young man who can put ginger, salesmanship tact, and judgment into his dictation, who has had a college education and wide experience in responsible positions. Address J 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24 YRS. old, single, 10 years' varied experience with last employer; good penman; quick and accurate. Address K 207, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper; references quick, quick posting; BEST OF REFERENCES AND BOND; CITY OR COUNTRY. Address K 278, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS SHIPping clerk; thoroughly posted on everything pertaining to a well regulated shipping dept.; is open for position. Address H 372, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERT COLlector, of country accounts by correspondence; wide experience, up to date methods; A1 references; law graduate. Address F 487, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good address; 28 years old; have had experience of credit man, correspondent, and salesman; A1 references. Address J 502, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK; REGistered in Minnesota; first class prescription and counterman; 20 years' city experience; strictly temperate. Address K 106, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. EXpert, will audit, open, close, systematize, or attend to any temporary work on books reasonable. McELROY'S 5th-av., Wabash 1792.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office; age 23 years; technical education; knowledge of bookkeeping; accurate and rapid at figures. Address J 285, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND; MIDDLE aged German; clothing and dry goods salesman, advertiser, trimmer, card writer; good penman, figurer, and rustler. Address J 288, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ITALIAN YOUNG man, 25, good education, knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence, speaking English. Address K 298, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21 YRS. age, as bookkeeper, cashier, or office man; 5 yrs.' experience; reliable and thoroughly competent. Address K 263, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER or cash accountant; 15 years' experience; first class references; salary, $2,500. Address K 272, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND office man, neat penman, 25 years old; thoroughly competent; correspondence or office details of any kind; city refs. Address H 145, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD FUTURE; BY steady, reliable, thoroughly up to date man, and own office man, 25, with executive ability; $75. Address K 287, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 22, cashier and bookkeeper, quick and accurate at figures; reference and bond. Address H 326, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTER DRUGGIST relief. BROWN, 1030 N. Halsted. Tel. White 3033.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARmacist has open time for relief work. Address J 476, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, IN glue line; 5 years' experience; knowledge of stenography. Address K 382, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, would like a position as clerk; can furnish excellent references. Address H 226, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION IN LAW OFfice by young man, graduate of high school and stenographer. Address K 121, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN as packer, marker, or shipping clerk; good references. Address H 250, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PHARMACIST, graduate, 9 years' city exp.; Scandinavian. Address J 197, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS bill, extension, or office clerk; 6 yrs.' experience. Address D 326, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 ENTRY AND bill clerk; general office assistant; A1 references. Address H 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NINE YEARS CONtinuous experience; excellent references. Address K 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR stenographic work; day or evening; 3 years' experience. Ad. BOOKKEEPER, 621 Monadnock.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; 5 years with last employers; open for immediate engagement. Address J 359, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, COLlector, correspondent, office man; refs.; can make good. Address H 132, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 26, AS pay roll clerk; competent to make disbursements; 5 years' experience. Address K 243, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED cashier; best refs. W., 530 Lawrence-av., Ravenswood.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXP., office work, will do filing, indexing, billing, checking, costs, etc. Address K 91, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REG. PHARMAcist; German-American, 23 years of age; 9 yrs.' exp.; best refs. Address J 292, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BANK CLERK, now employed, to work evenings after 5 o'clock. Address H 150, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE MAN with extensive experience as auditor, cashier, bkpr., or correspondent. Address J 137, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PENMAN, QUICK, ACcurate bookkeeper, cashier, bookkeeper; exp. capable; moderate salary. Address H 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, EVENings or Saturday afternoons. Address F 472, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED EXtender and checker; 4 years at figures; good references. Address D 501, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SMALL SET OF BOOKS to keep evenings. Address J 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; 4 yrs. exp. abstract office. Address J 100, Tribune.

Accountants.

SITUATION WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMpetent and practical accountant and general office man, capable of devising and executing modern methods; eight years in present position; salary not less than $40 per week. Address F 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A FEW DOLLARS A week will secure the services of an expert accountant; commercial, corporation, or individual; special audits my specialty. Address D 176, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS POSTED, BALanced, systematized, audited, by experienced accountant; evenings, weekly, or monthly; reasonable. Address K 385, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT WILL OPEN, close, balance, keep, systematize, or audit books; refs. SPENCER, 571 E. 51st-st., Drexel 6383.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS AC COUNTANT; REFERENCES THE BEST. ADDRESS K 284, TRIBUNE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20; 6 yrs. in accounting dept., fire insurance. Highest references. Address H 200, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AC countant; highest references as to ability and integrity. Address H 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKS OPENED, closed; evenings weekly. Address K 171, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—

BOND SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED MAN DESIRES CONNECTION WITH BANKING HOUSE, HANDLING HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES; A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS K 376, TRIBUNE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS asst. bookkeeper; bank preferred; can give best of references; furnish bond if necessary; graduate from commercial college; experience of five years in postoffices; aged 22. Address D N 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TEN YEARS ON ROAD and city, ref. will prove ability; represented eastern houses in Chicago; only A1 line or specialty considered. Introduced goods on market. Address J 357, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman from the south with good record and references desires to hear from a firm wishing representation in that section. Address D 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN OF 15 years' experience is open to proposition as sales or credit manager or correspondent with responsible house. Address H 486, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN for wholesale grocery house; will work new trade; part salary, part commission; good reference. Address J 258, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS EXperienced salesman; city or road; with last firm 6 years; best references and surety bond if required. Address J 391, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SUCCESSFUL salesman; guaranteed salary; references as to ability. Address J 234, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH GRADE SALESman, office man. Address J 327, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — PATENT MEDICINE salesman with reliable co. Address D 382, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, ACTIVE boy; good education; good address; willing, industrious; want position promising promotion; newspaper experience; best of references. Address K 384, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST AND ENgineer; technical education; operate any machine tool, bench and floor work

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, experienced, high class man; must have good appearance and strong personality, to represent manufacturer selling to jobbing and large department store trade; must have clean record and show evidence of extraordinary ability as salesman; to a man who can show successful road record will offer permanent position at good salary, with commission clause and expenses; want none but a man capable of earning at least $5,000 per year. Standard Talking Machine Co., 200 Monroe.

SALESMEN—LARGE NEW YORK CONCERN will give permanent employment in western territory to several; first class specialty salesmen. ENTIRELY NEW PLAN. TRANSPORTATION AND LIBERAL GUARANTEE.
JOHN WANAMAKER, 28 E. Jackson-blvd.

Boys.

APPRENTICE IN PRINTING OFFICE—1 OR 2 years' experience. Room 400, 334 Dearborn-st.

BOY—TO ANSWER TELEPHONE AND MAKE himself generally useful; answer in own handwriting, stating age and office experience, if any. Address K 375, Tribune.

BOY—GOOD, STRONG, 16 YEARS, NOT AFRAID of work, to learn trade. Apply 210 S. Water-st., 3d floor.

BOY—INTELLIGENT, OVER 16 YEARS OF age, in fire insurance office; state experience, if any, salary, etc. Address K 266, Tribune.

BOY TO LEARN GOOD TRADE; $4 TO START. Address H 548, Tribune.

BOY—16, FOR STOCK WORK; $6 WEEK. Address K 199, Tribune.

BOY—18 YEARS OLD, FOR FEEDING GORdon presses. Apply 380 La Salle-av.

BOY—FOR OFFICE. ROOM 51, 107 DEARBORN-st., after 9 o'clock.

BOYS 16 YEARS OLD TO LEARN CIGAR MAKing; paid while learning; come with parents evenings. 1245 Milwaukee-av.

BRIGHT BOY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; state age and reference. Address K 978, Tribune.

BUSS BOYS—
CALL 223 5TH-AV.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BRIGHT BOY IN A LOcal insurance office. Address J 402, Tribune.

OFFICE BOY—MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF age; no experience necessary, but must come well recommended. Address K 264, Tribune.

OFFICE BOY—16 YEARS OLD; NORTH side; in answering give age, schooling, and references. Address J 130, Tribune.

SEVERAL LARGE BOYS — BETWEEN THE ages of 17 and 20 to start in different positions in shipping department; steady position and good salary to bright, energetic boys; must be graduates of grammar school and have good references. Address, stating education and experience, if any, E F 499, Tribune.

Trades.

ALL AROUND YOUNG MAN—FOR PRIVATE printing plant; feed and make ready; must be set-typer; must be competent and reliable; good, permanent position. Call 377 W. Lake-st.

ALL AROUND PURSUITS MAN; ADDRESS, or call with reference as to character and ability, FRANK JEROME, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Lake Shore railroad, 18 miles away.

ARTIST—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO DO artistic work with air brush, in colors and sepia, on photographs. Address, with full particulars, Strauss Studio, St. Louis, Mo.

BELT FOREMAN—MEN'S. TAKE CHARGE factory; also young man to work on belts. Address H 504, Tribune.

COMPETENT FOREMAN FOR CONCRETE foundations; capable to lay out work from blueprints; state salary; reference required. Address J 454, Tribune.

COMPETENT MAN—AS DESIGNER, CUTTER, and foreman for leather novelty factory; reference required. Apply Room 512, 36 La Salle-st.

COMPOSITOR—JOB; FIRST CLASS; UNION OFfice; city of 25,000; permanent position; references required. Address immediately
C. E. UHLER, care Sratton Hotel.

COMPOSITORS—NONUNION—1ST CLASS POsitions guaranteed men in the best printing rooms in the city. STROMBERG ALLEN & CO., 262 Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPOSITORS — FIRST CLASS, NONUNION; $19.50 a week. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, corner Plymouth-pl. and Polk-st.

DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN WITH GOOD AND producer gas engine construction; splendid opportunity for right man; give refs., age, exp., and state salary. Address K 301, Tribune.

ELECTRICIANS—2; MUST BE GOOD WIREmen. Apply 268 31st-st.

ELECTROTYPERS WANTED
For the large printing plants and electrotyping plants in New York City.
Finishers $27
Moulders 27
Battery men 21
Backers-up 21
Builders-up 21
Call or address, giving as references former employers, Typothetae of the City of New York, 520 Broadway.

FIREMAN—COMPETENT, AT ONCE, IN DOWNtown office bldg. Address E E 58, Tribune.

FIRST CLASS OUTSIDE ERECTING MEN FOR automatic bottling house machinery; good opportunity for competent men; answer with references. Address D O 307, Tribune.

JAPANNERS—EXPERIENCED ON TIN. Wood Specialties Co., 146 W. Washington-st.

LEAD MOLDER—EXPERIENCED; GOOD PAY to right man; steady work. 1255 Michigan-av.

LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE OPERATORS—Competent machinists. Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINISTS—NONUNION; TWO FIRST CLASS round house machinists; experienced on locomotive repairs; also two machine men, experienced on lathe and planer; steady work; good wages; transportation furnished. Apply Room 5, Hotel Whitley, 407 S. State-st.

MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN SETting up woodwork; must be familiar with plans and specifications and able to handle men; permanent position for right party. Address O H 412, Tribune.

MAN—USED TO REPAIRING BELTS AND OILing. Apply Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co., Harrison and Green sts.

MOLDERS—BOTH AT OUR CHICAGO WORKS. 348 N. Halsted-st., and Maywood works. Maywood, Ill. Featherstone Foundry and Machine Co.

PRESSMAN—GORDON; UNION; 2 PRESSES; state wages and exp. Address K 284 Tribune.

PRINTING TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—FOR Jacksonville, Ill., open shop. Address COLLINS, P. O. Box 172, or Hotel Grace Monday evening, 6 to 9.

SHOEMAKERS—TREERS ON MEN'S FINE work; steady all year; $3 and over per day guaranteed to good fast men. Send references. CAHN, NICKELSBURG & CO. San Francisco Cal.

TAILOR—ALL AROUND MAN, OR TO BUY business. 6059 Cottage Grove.

TAILOR—FIRST CLASS CUTTER. ADDRESS K 122 Tribune.

TINNER—A COMPETENT AND THOROUGH man to take charge of a gang manufacturing wash boilers; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address Superintendent P. K., 183 14th-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

TINNERS—APPLY ROOM 1452 RAILWAY EXchange Bldg., Feb. 20 and 21, 1st, 2 and 6 p.m.

TOOLMAKERS—EXPERIENCED AT making tools for working light sheet metals tin, and sheet iron ware. Address Superintendent, P. K., 183 14th-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, nonunion; $19.50 a week; job, catalogue, stone, and makeup men. We have a number of permanent positions yet open for capable men of good character. Largest job printing plant in the U. S. Good opportunity for country printers. Transportation advanced on receipt of good references. Write or apply R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FURNITURE FINishers, experienced. Apply 4th floor, HILLMAN'S.

1ST CLASS CUSTOM TAILOR CUTTER—MUST be a practical tailor and up to date in his work; a good place for the right man. Address STERN & CO., Tailors, Kokomo, Ind.

Janitors and Porters.

JANITOR—RELIABLE, SOBER MARRIED MAN who can give bond to manage and collect rent for large flat; also do janitor work; South Side building; can have flat and salary. Call R. F. KEELER & CO., 111 La Salle-st.

JANITORS AND PORTERS, IN EVERY OFFICE building, hotel, and barber shop; also laundry drivers and switchtenders to write me concerning opportunities where they can materially increase their earnings without interfering with their present capacity. Address J 66, Tribune.

MIDDLE AGED MAN, WITH BOILER LICENSE, for watchman; must be sober and reliable. 56 Sherman, near 15th and Webster; wages $11. Address J 340, Tribune.

PORTER—FOR TAILORING STORE. APPLY 761 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY GIVING handsome mirror free with our six cake dollar box soap at 35 cents. Enormous profits. Sells every time anywhere. Parker Chemical Co., 327 Market-st.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL FLAT iron shoes; something new; make $20 to $30 weekly; household necessity; spare time valuable. Address Dexter Supply Co., 334 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—HUSlers, to demonstrate and sell Henderson's "NEKO," the best furniture cleaner and polish on earth; good pay. Ne-Ko Polish and Cleaning Co., 3608 Michigan-av., Chicago. Trial can by mail, 10 cts.

AGENTS—A 25C UNIVERSAL NOVELTY, sells at sight; either sex; big profits; carry in vest pocket; stamp for reply. Call 220 E. Chicago-av.

AGENTS WANTED—ILLINOIS; BEST INSURance proposition ever offered to live agents. American Friendly Society, Urbana, Illinois.

COUNTRY AGENTS—NEW FARMERS' SPEcialty; $50 weekly. F. J. Taylor Co., 401 Ashland Blk., Chicago.

LIVE, HUSTLING REPRESENTATIVE, WITH references; liberal commissions. Toot-Toot, Automobile Magazine, San Francisco.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN WITH EXperience, permanent position. Apply in own handwriting, give references and salary expected. Address K 496, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, HIGH SCHL education; chance learn advertising; soliciting; $30 mo. to start. Address K 147, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN; good handwriting; some experience. Address K 400, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—HIGH SCHOOL GRAD., EXCEPtional chance learn advertising, soliciting $20 mo. to start. Address K 147, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

ACROBAT—HAND TO HAND; MUST BE ABLE to do flips; weight about 110 lbs. Address F. TEKLA, St. Charles Hotel, 15-17 S. Clark-st.

AMATEURS—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THEATricals. Room 420, 26 Van Buren-st., all week.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN OVER 16 YEARS. FOR A. Apply CARTER & HOLMES, 211 S. Jackson-blvd.

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN TO CONDUCT stationery department in metropolitan store; must be up in engraving; state salary expected and age. Address J 339, Tribune.

EXPERIENCED MAN TO CONDUCT WOMAN'S shirt waist department in Metropolitan department store. Buying, selecting, designing. State age, experience, salary. Address J 338, Tribune.

GENERAL FOREMAN WANTED—FOR HOUSEcleaning department of concern in large city; candidate must be absolutely sober and reliable, executive ability, good address, and fair education required; must know all about cleaning carpets, walls, paper, woodwork, etc., and must understand the housecleaning business from A to Z; to such a man we will pay good salary. Address K 249, Tribune.

GOOD, LIVE HUSTLER TO SECURE AND manage agents, introducing new article; give references. Address J 51, Tribune.

HOUSEMAN—EXPERIENCED, NEAT, and reliable; must have good references. Address H 434, Tribune.

HOSTLER—FIRST CLASS. ALL AROUND. References, Barn, 4346 Michigan-av.

MAN AND WIFE FOR HOMEWOOD, ILL., home on 8 acres, man experienced gardener; to act as coachman; wife to work or cook. Start about April 1. Address LOUIS B. KOHN, 4639 Drexel-blvd.

MAN AND WIFE—RELIABLE [WHITE], TO take work of the house; small froning; $40 per month. Apply phone or at house. W. H. RUSSELL, cor. 50th and Lincoln-av., Highland Park. Phone 2308.

MANAGER—WELL ESTABLISHED SHOE PAper wants capable and energetic manager; must be experienced in advertising and trade building methods; give references. Address J 147, Tribune.

MANAGER—FOR CHICAGO BRANCH OF eastern concern having good exclusive business. Original and jobbing trade in central and western states. Address J 454, Tribune.

ONE FIRST CLASS WHEELWRIGHT.
—Good wages and steady work to the right man. Address D X 15, Tribune.

OPERATOR — FOR HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR; must be a thoroughly experienced man, married and not over 30 years of age; permanent position for competent man. Apply immediately; must live on West or Northwest side. Address E F 436, Tribune.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN—IN CAR route dept. of large packing house. Address, with references. Address E E 57, Tribune.

TWO INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE, ATHLETIC young men, at once; salary guaranteed. Call between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, 14 Quincy-st., 4th floor, room 401.

TWO NEAT YOUNG MEN TO WAIT ON TABLE; $9 to begin. Candy store, 80 State-st. Apply between 6 and 8 p. m. today.

TWO CLEVER AMATEURS FOR TRAVELING dramatic company; exceptional opportunity to enter profession. Address K 185, Tribune.

TWO GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL ON PASSENger trains. 11 E. Taylor-st.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A MAN OR AN attorney who has had experience in adjusting shortages in money collections. One who has been successful in making his friends or relatives give security for money shortages preferred. Address in confidence, stating experience, references and price per day. Address J 456, Tribune.

YOUNG MEN—FOR THE UNITED STATES MArine Corps; able bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 35; good character; must speak, read, and write English. Marines serve at sea on men of war in all parts of the world, on and in our inland possessions, and at navy yards in the United States. Apply Recruiting Office, 198 South Clark-st., second floor, entrance, Monroe.

YOUNG MEN—TO RUN ON PASSENGER trains. Union News Co., 367 5th-av.

YOUTH WHO HAS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; willing to work; refs. Address O O 404, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

THE COMMERCIAL CLERICAL EXCHANGE, M. D. Hobbs, Mgr., 507-8 Rector Bldg., 207 Dearborn-st.
First class, bona fide positions always open for men and women. No advance fees.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXPERIENCED ..... $10-$18
BOOKKEEPERS ..... $12-$18
R. R. CLERKS; FREIGHT ..... $50-$75
H. C. KELLOGG & CO., 510, 140 Dearborn-st.

YOU'LL LIKE
THE ONLY NO JOB NO PAY AGENCY
BECAUSE they can put you to work.
Stark-st. Employment Bureau, 115 Stark-st.

COMPETENT OFFICE, MERCANTILE, AND technical men can secure positions through the M. C. & C. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 115 La Salle-st.

WE HELP YOU REACH EMPLOYERS DIRECT. If we don't place you, it costs you nothing.
MONROE AGENCY, 255 Dearborn-st.

Trade Schools.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN PLUMBing, bricklaying, plastering trades; pay $3 a day. COYNE BROS. CO., New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalogue.

DRAFTING—MANY POSITIONS ARE OPEN. evening instruction; all branches taught. CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 5th floor Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE clerk—Must be experienced, rapid, and accurate, and reside on South Side; give references; salary $9. Address K 405, Tribune.

CASHIER—MUST WAIT ON TABLE; ONE LIVing at home preferred; references. 217 Fifth-av., 2d floor.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED, NEAT, and reliable; must have good references. Address H 434, Tribune.

CLERKS—2 YOUNG LADIES, FOR CLERICAL work; no special experience or training required; 18 years old or older with high school education preferred. Call, after 8:30 a. m., at 242 S. Jefferson, 8th floor, WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY; MUST thoroughly understand safeguard system. Address E E 55, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED LADY; REFerences. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 601.

ORDER CLERK—LADY, HAVING GENERAL office experience; must be quick and accurate; permanent position; give age and experience. Address D O 811, Tribune.

YOUNG LADIES—SEVERAL FOR ADDRESSing; MUST WRITE PLAIN, RAPID HAND. Apply FOUR SUCCESS BUILDING, ORDER HOUSE, 2D FLOOR, 126 W. WASHINGTON-ST. JOHN M. SMYTH COMPANY.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED IN SELLING men's gloves; permanent position. Apply at once. Superintendent, THE HUB.

WE WILL PAY $7 TO $10 WEEKLY SALARY and 50% commission to intelligent ladies that can spare four hours a day or more selling the $125 Pedler Style "B" CABLE PIANO PORTISH CO., 620, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS saleslady. Progress Dry Goods Co., 1019 W. Lake-st.

Domestics.

COMPETENT MAID — BY COUPLE WITHOUT children, living in Oak Park; one for general housework; accustomed to the better surroundings; no washing. Address J 266, Tribune.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; with children preferred. 112 E. 55th-st., 1st flat.

COMPETENT GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL—Small family; no washing; wages $6. Write Box 13, Chelsworth, Ill.

COOK—EXPERIENCED, IN SMALL FAMILY; no washing; wages $6. Apply Sunday and Monday, 5462 Greenwood-av.

GIRL—GERMAN PREFERRED; FAMILY OF two; good wages; go home nights. ADAMS, 971 E. 51st-st.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN SMALL flat. 723 W. 72d-st., first floor.

GIRL—TO W. 61ST-ST., FIRST FLAT, FOR GEN. housework; German or Norwegian preferred.

GIRL—[WHITE]. FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 120 E. 49th-st.

GIRL TO WASH AND COOK; SMALL family. 6316 Lafayette. E. J. Longworthy.

GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN TO TAKE FULL charge of kitchen; must know how to cook; two meals daily; private boarding house; $5 to $6 a week. 1062 Clifton-av., 2d floor.

GOOD COOK AND HOUSEWORK — STEADY woman; no washing; $5. 553 W. 63d-st. Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL. CALL Monday, 167 S. Ashland-blvd., second flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3149 Indiana-av. 2 in family.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 540 W. 63d-st. Preferred.

HOUSEWORK—MUST BE GOOD COOK AND laundress; wages $7 to $8 a week. 75 Bowen-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMFORTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral; good wages. 3507 Stanton-av., 2 in family.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework where another maid is kept; must be good cook. 7251 Euclid-av. Tel. H. P. 5068.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 8 room house, Oak Park; 3 in family; nurse does all upstairs work; good home; $5. Address K 366, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK—AT ONCE, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; must be good cook; no laundry; good wages. References. Phone Douglas 3005. 2913 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST CLASS COLORED GIRL with good refs. for general housework; no laundry; must be neat and good cook; good wages; near Woodlawn. Address J 68, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK — EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework, small family; references. 1351 Sheridan-road, 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT APPEARING GIRL FOR general housework. 1514 Humboldt-blvd., 2d floor.

HOUSEWORK—CLEAN GIRL, GENERAL housework; references required. 4445 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, CLEAN GIRL OR WOMan for general housework; 4 in family; no washing; wages $5. 1302 Argyle-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; references. 1777 Deming-pl., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL GENERal housework; $6; washing sent out; no upstairs work. Tribune Bldg., Address K 285, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing or ironing. Apply 742 Winthrop-av. Edgewater.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; family four. 6514½ Washington-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; call Monday or Tuesday. 5550 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; SMALL family; $6. 618 East 50th-pl.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL—GIRL; GO HOME nights; references. 2513 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL—GIRL; SMALL 8 H. flat; work light. STEWART, 1028 Warren-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework. SILVERBERG, 306 E. North-av.

MAID—FOR GENERAL WORK; NO WASHING; small modern home at Winnetka; considerate treatment. Room 606, 215 Jackson-blvd.

MAID FOR SECOND WORK IN PRIVATE FAMily; must be competent and have references; wages $6. Address J 452, Tribune.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT, IN SMALL FAMily; good wages; references required. Apply Sunday and Monday. 5462 Greenwood-av.

YOUNG GERMAN, DANISH, OR SWEDISH girl—for general housework; $5; suburbs; La Grange. Address H 103, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN UNINCUMBERED, SETtled woman to take charge of pantry and storeroom in family hotel; must understand and be nice serving and furnish references. Address H 305, Tribune.

Dressmakers, Milliners, Seamstresses.

EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS—APPLY AT once, THE FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS — ON ladies' belts. MORRIS, MANN & REILLY, 183 5th-av.

EXPERIENCED MAKERS; WHOLESALE MILlinery. Theo. Ascher Co., 135 Michigan-av.

EXPERIENCED TUCKERS—ON CHIFFON AND silk.
171 E. Washington-st., Room 507.

FANCY COATMAKERS AND HAND SEWERS. 235 S. Wabash-av.

FINISHERS AND BUTTONHOLE MAKERS—First class, experienced, on men's coats. Apply to Mr. Wiener, J. M. SMITH & CO., 81st-st. and Wood.

GOOD ALL AROUND SEAMSTRESS—FOR HIGH class dressmaking; also millinery and dressmaking apprentices. Call Room 1206, Republic Bldg., Feb. 20, from 2 to 5 p. m.

IN FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHment; girl to baste waist linings; also sleeve trimmer; must be neat, steady worker and good pay to experienced help. Address H 331, Tribune.

MILLINERY TRIMMER, MAKER, AND APprentice by the day paid while learning. Call at once, 139 E. 53d-st.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS — FOR leather work. KITTLESON-LITTLE CO., Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

TRIMMER—FIRST CLASS TRIMMER $30 W. 63d-st., near Halsted. Phone Garfield 2883.

TWO EXPERIENCED HANDS ON SKIRT FINISHers, to go out of city. Call at 4313 Drexel-blvd. before 10 a. m.

WAIST, COAT, AND SKIRT MAKER. 3225 Grove-pl., near Cottage Grove.

Girls.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER — MUST BE FIRST class. 116 E. 43d-st.

ERRAND GIRL FOR DRESSMAKER. 1306 Columbus Mem. Bldg.

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TO RENT—THE STANLEY, S. E. COR. 60TH-ST. AND WABASH. 8 fine 4 room and bath flats. Bargains, $29 up. Agent on premises.

S. W. COR. DREXEL AND 66TH. 16 new 4 rooms and bath flats. Bargains; $28 up. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—RENT FREE TO A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant married couple; a six room modern second floor flat; unfurnished; vicinity 43d-st. and Indiana-av.; owner reserving two rooms; must furnish best references; no other applicants need apply. Address K 280, Tribune.

TO RENT—ONE MONTH FREE TO GOOD TENant, 6 room flat, 298-300 66th-pl.; $32.50; open plumbing, hardwood floors, plate racks, steam and hot water; will put in good condition. OLIVER L. WATSON, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3D FLAT 455 E. 44TH, COR. FOREST-ells; 5 rooms, $37.50; selected as the best in building; new, everything up to date; a jewel; nothing better; tenant leaving city.

TO RENT—5 AND 8 ROOM flats, 548 AND 550 newly decorated, steam heat, and all modern conveniences; 15 minutes to center of city. 2508 Michigan-blvd.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUNLIGHT 4 ROOM flat, facing park, near L.; $18; strictly modern; only $20.50. See janitor, 5050 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—4 R. AND ALCOVE FRONT FLAT, $25; oak; steam; elevator; best transportation, 3053 Indiana-av. Phone 909 Douglas.

TO RENT—3000 INDIANA-AV., 6 ROOM modern corner flat, $40; possession March 1, 1906; suitable for doctor. Apply janitor.

TO RENT — FAIRHAVEN BLDG., 491 43D-ST., near Grand-blvd., steam heated 8 room flat; all conveniences; large private porch; $18. See janitor.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $30 AND $35; rooms modern, steam heated; hardwood floors, range; $27.50, $30, and $40. See janitor.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEW 56TH and Cottage Grove-av., cheap till May 1. Ask at 5346 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $25; STEAM, HOT WATER elevator, etc. 3100 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2820 CALUMET—2 ROOM SUITES; stm ht.; h. water, range; adults; janitor; $12 up.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS. GEO. ASH & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22 E. 47th-st.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 8 ROOM FLAT, 3549 Grand-blvd. See janitor.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM APTS. NEW, FIRST class mod. bldg. Michigan-av. and 48th.

TO RENT—THREE ROOM FLAT, 4107 LANGley-av., 2d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, N. w. cor. Douglas-blvd. and 13th-st.; steam heated. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 3905 Cottage Grove-av. Douglas 703.

TO RENT—1148-152 N. Lawndale-av., 5 rooms, $12 month. FREDERICK BARTLETT & CO., 160 Washington-st

TO RENT—ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE "Arian," cor. 15th-st. and Turner-av. GEORGE A. REUSS 108 Washington-st

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR flat, modern; heat, light; telephone Ogden 2684. 168 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—1 R. FLAT, 2002 VAN BUREN-ST.; Public Sch., Rescue, Metropolitan and 40th-st. cars.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE BREWSTER, 1880 Diversey-blvd., corner Pine Grove-av.; location unsurpassed; one block from lake; one of the few absolutely fireproof buildings and thoroughly modern in every respect.

Spacious grounds; beautiful roof garden cafe, overlooking the lake and Lincoln Park; excellent home table; under satisfactory new management. Also 2 desirable suites for housekeeping.

We also offer suites of furnished rooms from 2 rooms upward, including excellent board, at low rates. This is the handsomest in the West Side conducted. Call and inspect now, as we will have a few most desirable apartments to rent within the next few weeks. Apply at office of building, 1880 Diversey-blvd., Lake View 870, or GORDON STRONG & CO., 209 State-st. Harrison 565.

TO RENT—
- 2104 Kenmore-av., 5 rooms $22.50
- 1902 Windsor-av., 7 rooms 40.00
- 1904 Evanston-av., 6 rooms 40.00
- 1906 Evanston-st., 7 rooms 40.00
- 1563 Kenmore-av., 7 rooms 45.00
- 1029 Sheridan-rd., 7 rooms 40.00
- 1031 Kenmore-av., 7 rooms 40.00
- 1221 Kenmore-av., 2d flat, 6 rooms 37.50

CONSCIENTIOUS for immediate possession.

H. B. CLOVER & BRO., 1888 Evanston-av. Phone Lake View 866.

TO RENT — UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS—WILL turn over lease of desirable 7 room flat to remove for business reasons; close to Lincoln Park; nothing finer on North Side. HARRY HERBERT, 714 Tacoma Bldg., 60 La Salle-av. Tels. Main 2441 and North 1594.

TO RENT—WINTHROP-AV., JUST NORTH OF Wilson-av., 6 room steam heated flat; strictly modern; convenient to school; do not object to children; $30. One month's free rent.

REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 1906 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—173 WINTHROP-AV., CLOSE TO Wilson-av., 6 room furnace heated flat; $25. Will put in order. One month's free rent.

REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 1906 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—VERY LIGHT, SUNNY 8 ROOM APT. 460 Belmont-av.; brown stone front; southeast exposure; detached; modern; key first floor; possession May 1st.

TO RENT—THE WILCOX APARTMENTS, TRY-ing Parkway, 930 to 936. Send for catalogue. WALTER W. WILCOX, Elston-av. and W. Irving Park-blvd.

TO RENT—AT $23 PER MO., A VERY DESIRable 4 room flat; steam heat and electric light, within one block Wilson-av. sta. N. W. L. Address D 478, Tribune.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, 4 ROOMS, 2D FLAT, steam heat, with bath, $30; State and Chestnut; 184 E. Van Buren-st. Room 406. Tel. Wabash 1159.

TO RENT—1868 ROSCOE-ST., MODERN FLATS, 4 rooms, modern, steam heated; hardwood floors, range; $27.50, $30, and $40. See janitor.

TO RENT—FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY for an A No. 1 barber shop; steam heat, hot water, electric light; adjoining first class billiard and pool room; rent reasonable. 220 E. 63d-st., near Drexel.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE STORES—MADISON, Monroe, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, Adams, Jackson, corner drug location, Loop. A. J. MONTAGUE, 115 Dearborn-st. Cent. 5012.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED STORE, 3981 COTtage Grove-av.; low rent to good tenant. HOLTON, SEELTZ & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE, 40 DEARBORN-ST., 20X70 ft.; all or part possession now or May 1. Apply W. J. GUNTHER office of bldg.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., NEAR 59TH, UNDER "L" station, fine large store.

H. B. CLOVER & BRO., 3105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE AND BASEMENT; steam heat, hot water; $30. 130 81st-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, 2 DAMS-ST., NEAR State-st. J. H. JOHNSON, 93 Adams-st., 2d fl.

West Side.

TO RENT—WILL BUILD STORE OR STORES ON N. 17th-st. for desirable tenants. Address D 515, Tribune.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—JOBBERS' ROOMS FOR SAMPLES and stocks; with superior light, minimum rate of insurance, and special conveniences and facilities; in The Republic, corner State and Adams-sts.

If you want a central location near your trade and a space fitted up for your special use, call and inspect what we have.

Some choice offices, from 400 to 8,000 feet; splendid light and every convenience; will be fitted up to meet your requirements. GORDON STRONG & CO., The Republic, 209 State-st. Harrison 565.

TO RENT—DESK AND ROOM IN RICHLY FUR. office; fine light; unlimited telephone service. Room 411, HARTFORD BLDG.

TO RENT—
- A few desirable offices at 182 State-st., $20; also large office, 800 feet, $60.
- 1 office, 200 feet, $25.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, WITH DESK AND telephone; low rent. 2209 Room 22, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN DEXTER and Baltimore Bldgs., 84 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE HILLMAN BLDG. Apply to agent, Room 1725 Fullman Bldg.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, $20; FURNITURE for sale cheap. Room 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FURNISHED, ALL conveniences; rent reasonable. Address J 475, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE PRIVATE OFFICE, with telephone; low rent. 1209 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

OFFICES TO RENT.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRADERS' BUILDING, 253 LA SALLE-ST.; ONE VERY DESIRABLE BROKER'S OFFICE ON MAIN FLOOR.

APPLY TO

WINSTON & CO., AGTS.,
R. T. WINSTON, MGR.,
253 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 401.

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TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, ELEvators, electric lights, etc., 40,000 square feet floor space in the KNISELY BUILDING, 68-70, 72, and 74 W. Monroe-st., between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.; will divide. Inquire of engineer at building or H. J. KNISELY, 272-276 S. Canal-st. Phone Harrison 4278.

TO RENT—158-9 S. JEFFERSON-ST.—
- 2 lofts, 9,000 sq. ft. each, together or separate; building sprinkled; low insurance; passenger and freight elevator; light, electric power and heat. Possession any time after March 1.

JOSEPH DOWNEY, 1046 Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—158-9 S. JEFFERSON-ST.—
- 2 lofts, 9,000 sq. ft. each, together or separate; building sprinkled; low insurance; passenger and freight elevator; light, electric power and heat. Possession any time after March 1.

JOSEPH DOWNEY, 1046 Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT— FINE, LIGHT FLOOR, Nr. Adams and Desplaines; 17,000 sq. ft.; top floor of new 2 story bldg.; light 3 sides and top; cheap rent; clean insurance.

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TO RENT—261 DEARBORN-ST., 3D FLOOR, 25 or 75x70 feet; heat and elevator. H. A. BLAIR, 205 The Rookery. Tel. Harr. 1254.

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TO RENT—MANUFACTURING BUILDING, 7 stories and basement; freight and passenger elevators; ample power and sprinkling system; all in first class condition; low insurance; downtown West Side; immediate possession; long lease; low rent. Address F 116, Tribune.

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McCAGUE & CO., 218 La Salle.

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TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, yard and switch property.

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TO RENT—8 STORY MILL CONSTRUCTED bldg., with engine, boiler, and freight elevator light on four sides; size of floors, 64x27 ft.; suitable for laundry or mfg.; near Lea vitt and Madison-sts. HOOLD & CO., 881 Madison-st.

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TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LODGE halls. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT — EUROPEAN HOTEL, 40 ROOMS. 2 and 4 River-st. Inquire Owner, 2 River-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS INSIDE the loop. Send for our list.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., 314 Royal Insurance Building.

TO RENT — STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND buildings, all sizes, prices, and locations, in the central business district. Phone Main 1703.

CHARLES A. STONE & CO., 201 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.

WILLIAM F. KRAFT, 118 Dearborn-st.

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NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged—We make a specialty of new and second hand registers; our line of second hand registers is the best in the world; guaranteed by the makers the same as new. Call and see them. It will pay you to see us before you buy. Only one office in Chicago, 47-49 Randolph-st., east of Masonic Temple. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

CASH REGISTERS, SECOND HAND—
We handle nothing but second hand registers and guarantee to sell you a better register for less money than any store else in the business; cash or time. The Watson Second Hand Cash Register Co., Inc., 18 S. Madison-st.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged. Second hand registers as good as new, at one-half regular prices; cash or time. Cash Register Exchange, 108 E. Madison-st.

A. J. THOMAS, Prop.

FULL LINE OF DESKS, FILING CABINETS, safes, tinwork taken in trade. 1st class; guaranteed. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., Corner Fulton and Peoria.

DO YOU KNOW WHO NEED A NICE BRASS railing in your office. Telephone Monroe 714 will bring J. J. RYAN & CO. from Monroe and Jefferson-sts.

PUNCH PRESS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPtion. Fort Dearborn Mfg. Co., 63-65 Crossing-st., near Elston-av. Tel. Monroe 1811.

HAVE SHOP WELL EQUIPPED FOR FURnishing castings and assembling machinery; work done reasonably. Address H E 82, Tribune.

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WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON CREDIT.

The same prices and quality that cash stores offer, with all the advantages of our easy credit terms, arranged to conform with the purchaser's salary, usually one-fifth down and balance either weekly or monthly.

Call or write for our 1906 Catalogue, 1,000 illustrations. Open daily until 6:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 10 p. m.

Eyes examined free by our expert optician, V. H. Spongberg.

Loftis Bros. & Co.,

Diamond Cutters, Jewelers and Opticians.
Established 1858.
22 Floor, Stewart Bldg.
N. W. Cor. State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—ADDRESS OF VERY BEST PASTE diamond maker; Barlos or Lucias maker need not answer. Address K 295, Tribune.

$1.00 A WEEK—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, $1.00 A WEEK
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry, 8th floor, 126 State-st., cor. Madison. Wm. E. Renich & Co.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, AND DIAMONDS bought. W. H. BECKER, 196 S. Clark, R. 29, 8d fl.

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HALL'S SAFES.
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The largest stock of new and second hand safes in the city at the old stand, Nos. 52-54 Wabash-av.

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HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
Cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.
Successors to the original and only Hall Safe & Lock Co., manufacturers of Hall's Standard Safes; largest stock west of New York. Few second hand. Expert repairing and boring.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND hand safes in the city. All makes and sizes bought, sold, and exchanged. Safes repaired, combinations changed. Expert workmanship.
CHICAGO SAFE & MDSE. CO., 267 S. Clark-st., 3 doors south of Jackson. Phone Harrison 4446.

LARGEST VARIETY OF SECOND HAND SAFES at 188 E. Lake-st.

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CHICAGO OFFICE OUTFITTING CO.—PHONE MAIN 3435. 84-6 SALLE-ST. TYPEWRITERS SOLD, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED. WE RENT—ALL MAKES—$2 TO $5 PER MO.

IF YOU HAVE TIME SEE OTHERS, THEN US; it will tell the story. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 819 Dearborn. Phone Har. 4068.

We rent second hand machines 3 months for $5.

LOWEST PRICES ON REMINGTON, SMITH P. and Oliver; rental $2.50 month. A. WHITEHEAD, 30 La Salle-st. Phone Main 886.

WANTED—ELITE TYPE REMINGTON, LITTLE used. Call 625 First National Bank Bldg.

SI (ORTLI. (TSE) REMINGTON NO. 6. APPLY 1225 Monadnock Blk.

FOR SALE—FINE UNDERWOOD, $47.50; SO M. Smith Premier, $50. Address C A 385, Tribune.

$22.50 CASH BUYS A VERY GOOD SMITH Premier typewriter. Address J 308, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE UNDERWOOD, $47.50; SOM Smith Premier, $50. Address A 481, Tribune.

RENTALS $1.50 AND UP; SENT ANYWHERE. Typewriter Headquarters, 201 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pure Maple Sap Syrup.

For five years we have handled the bulk of maple product of this district. We guarantee our goods free from adulteration. Full measure and weight given. Will ship orders in car lots or less. Reference, 1st National Bank.

R. J. EASTON & SON,
Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.

THIS AD AND $1 ENTITLES YOU TO $2 SUperfluous hair, moles, warts, or facial massage treatments. Columbia College of Beauty, 85 Dearborn-st.

SHORTS STOP A DECLINE.

AFTER DRIFTING LOWER WHEAT IS LIFTED TO AN ADVANCE.

Cereal Strengthens as Result of Oversold Conditions — Liverpool Responds Lightly to Statistical News —World's Shipments and Amount on Passage Large—Covering in Corn and Oats—Provisions Recover After Decline—Top Values at Yards.

Covering by shorts pulled wheat partly out of the quagmire yesterday. The stimulating influence did not become effective, however, until after prices had sunk ¼@½c under the weak finish of Saturday, and the lowest price for the May in two years—82½c—had been reached. The action of the shorts was regarded as the "natural" consequence of the steady and heavy liquidating in the final sessions of last week. Finalities were 83½c for May and 82½c for July, advances of ½c and ¾c, respectively, over the week end finish.

So far as Monday news was concerned, the bears had considerably the better of it. The world's shipments last week aggregated the surprisingly large total of 12,500,000 bu, compared to an estimate of 11,200,000 bu, and to actual shipments of 10,120,000 bu the week before and 10,300,000 bu the corresponding period in 1905. The amount of the grain on ocean passage also was fruit for the bears, being 4,872,000 bu increase, bringing the total up to 44,048,000 bu, against 39,136,000 bu last year at this time. In the face of these pessimistic factors and the sharp decline in American values on Saturday, however, Liverpool showed only a slight decline. The unresponsiveness of the English market was taken to indicate a solid demand for immediate requirements. The rapidly decreasing stocks in the united kingdom gave color to this belief.

Pressure at the Start.

The liberal offering of long and short grain drove values off ½c for May and ¾c for July within a few minutes after the opening, a good part of the long stuff being reported out of eastern hands. On the soft spots shorts, feeling that a reaction was about due, jumped in and kept their covering up until the end, their greatest activity being in the final hour. Factors that fitted into the day's frame were the destruction by fire of about 500,000 bu of wheat, mostly contract, at Duluth; liberal though less arrivals than last year at Duluth and Minneapolis—590 cars, against 620 cars; a decrease of 531,000 bu in the visible supply, compared to 754,000 decrease a week ago and 640,000 decrease a year ago; reports of some general improvement in the cash situation, both southwest and northwest; larger primary receipts than a year ago, an increase of 1,000,000 bu in the Minneapolis stocks for two days, and the reports of export transactions at St. Louis and New York. The traders appeared to ignore the general run of news, figuring almost entirely on the conditions of an oversold market. Weather in most parts of the belt was fine. The clearances of wheat and flour at the seaboard were the equivalent of 215,000 bu.

At the start a lot of wheat came out on stop loss orders and on the break Wrenn, presumably acting for the northwest, checked the decline by covering. After he and a few others had been temporarily satisfied, the market became dull and dragging. As the session neared the final hour the offerings became less pressing and the demand took on better color. Logan-Bryan, Cudahy brokers, T. D. O'Brien, Brosseau, Ware-Leland, and other professionals began to cover on a large scale, and the result of their buying was the strong tone at the end. Wrenn, the Armour Grain company, and Kneeland were reported among the best sellers. There were indications that Patten acted on both sides of the fence.

Short Covering Boosts Corn.

Short covering also figured as the principal tonic in corn, which displayed a firm undertone throughout, closing at practically the season's top figures. Among the most influential factors were an upturn of ½@¾d at Liverpool, large clearances from the seaboard, softer weather, smaller world's shipments, a marked decrease of the amount on ocean passage, and a decrease in the visible where an increase had been expected. The final prices were 45¼@⅝c for May and 43⅝@⅝c for July, advances of ½@⅝c and ⅝@¾c respectively. The world's exports last week were 4,623,000 bu, 788,000 bu less than those of the week before, but about 500,000 bu more than those of the corresponding period last year. The amount on ocean passage fell off 2,022,000 bu for the week, and the visible showed a decrease of 140,000 bu, compared to an increase of 477,000 bu the week before, but to a decrease of 1,658,000 bu the corresponding week last year. Clearances at the seaboard were in excess of 1,500,000 bu. Local receipts were 523 cars, against 407 expected, with 10 contract. The cash market here was steady to ⅛c lower, low grades pressing on the market, as the glucose people were not present with bids. A Rosario cable had it that the Argentine corn harvest would be earlier than usual. Ordinarily the grain is taken in in March and April. Several cash houses were buyers in the pit, the selling being scattered.

Oats Share in Upturn.

Conditions in neighboring pits had a sympathetic effect on the oats market, which held firm throughout, closing at 29½@30c for May, and 29¾c for July, advances of ⅝@¾c and ½c respectively. As in the case of corn, shorts showed an eagerness to cover, and this, with the lack of pressing offerings, served as a stimulant. The local receipts were 184 cars, 27 cars over the estimate, of which 88 were contract. Clearances at the seaboard were 420,000 bu. The visible supply showed a decrease of 104,000 bu, compared to decrease of 828,000 bu a week ago and 263,000 bu a year ago. The cash market was steady to a shade higher, the sales being reported at 300,000 bu; the seaboard sales were 100,000 bu. Bartlett-Frazier were reported good buyers. Smaller shorts took freely, the selling being scattered. The trade as a whole was moderately large.

Provisions Bally After Decline.

The provision market was fairly active throughout, with firmness underlying it. Early in the session there was a spurt of scattered selling that gave prices a setback, but on the weak spots a good demand asserted itself. Conditions appeared to be favorable to the bulls' cause. The arrivals at the yards were 53,000 head, 1,000 under the estimate, and swine there established another record price for the season. The shipments of meats for forty-eight hours were 2,845,000 lbs, compared to 1,784,000 lbs last year, and those of lard aggregated 1,304,000 lbs, against 596,000 lbs a year ago. Last week's exports of meats and lard were in excess of those of the corresponding time in 1905. The chief interest in the pit centered in pork and ribs, which wound up 5c higher for the former and 2½@ 5c higher for the latter. Lard, something of a dragger all day, closed unchanged. Packers were in and out, and floor shorts were better buyers than sellers. There was said to have been considerable new investment buying.

Rye Market Steady.

Rye was quiet and nominally stronger in sympathy with other grains. No 2 sold at 65¼@67c; February was nominally 65c; and May was offered at 67c. Receipts were 10 cars.

Barley was steady and unchanged. Feed was quotable, 37½@38c; malting, 39@43c; screenings, 30@38c. Receipts were 57 cars.

Flaxseed was dull and unchanged; No. 1 southwestern, $1.06; No. 1 northwestern, $1.11½; May nominally, $1.12. Receipts were 5 cars here, 48 cars at Minneapolis, and 16 cars at Duluth.

Timothy seed mild nearby, $4.50@4.75.

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

World's wheat shipments were considerably larger than estimated, showing an increase over the preceding week of 1,392,000 bu, and were 2,200,000 bu more than a year ago. Argentina contributed the largest amount, 1,212,000 bu more than the week previous and 324,000 bu more than the corresponding week last year. American shipments were 478,000 bu in excess of the preceding week and 2,894,000 bu more than a year ago. Russian exports were 176,000 bu greater than a year ago, but 24,000 bu less than the previous week. Following are the total wheat and corn shipments, with comparisons:

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
American	3,568,000	3,088,000	784,000
Russian	2,272,000	2,296,000	2,096,000
Danubian	1,448,000	1,664,000	512,000
Indian	72,000	16,000	632,000
Argentine	3,656,000	2,892,000	3,844,000
Australian	1,536,000	1,592,000	2,040,000
Austria-Hungary		40,000	144,000
Chile-No. African	16,000	32,000	904,000
Total	12,512,000	11,120,000	10,912,000

CORN SHIPMENTS.

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
American	4,119,000	4,609,000	4,096,000
Russian	96,000	97,000	145,000
Danubian	171,000	171,000	.....
Argentine	237,000	634,000	340,000
Total	4,623,000	5,411,000	4,551,000

Samuel Hallett Greeley distributed circulars on the floor yesterday, in which he made a strong plea for traders' strongest and ablest efforts, under the new commission rule, which becomes effective on March 1. In part the circular said: "It is said business will revert to bucket shops. This is nonsense, for every intelligent man knows if reliable men declare they cannot furnish good, honest service for $6.25 and $8.12 per 5,000 bu a bucket shop, to fill an order, must do its customer some injustice to make it profitable. It is easy to foresee discontent at first thought, because of increased cost of any service, but if the cost is offset by a broader, more natural, more active market traders will be more than compensated; and no trader wants to see his market narrowed by other competitive markets, as is now the case with grain versus stocks and cotton, or see his commission merchant underpaid. The American public is reasonable. If firms double, labor doubles, elevators and all property increase and grain seeks higher levels, as it has in years past, we enter no protest; and we confidently believe the public will consider our labor, now the cheapest in the country comparatively, is entitled to a profitable position in trade and commerce."

The visible supply of wheat showed a decrease for the week of 531,000 bu, compared with a decrease last year of 640,000 bu. The principal decreases were at Boston, 247,000 bu; Minneapolis, 241,000 bu; New York, 135,000 bu; and Buffalo, 318,000 bu. Fort William increased 379,000 bu; Duluth, 214,000 bu; and Port Arthur, 48,000 bu. The corn visible decreased 140,000 bu, compared with an increase the preceding week of 477,000 bu, and a decrease last year of 1,658,000 bu. Chicago stocks increased 144,000 bu; Milwaukee, 147,000 bu; and Philadelphia, 259,000 bu. New Orleans showed a decrease of 245,000 bu; Baltimore, 547,000 bu; and Galveston, 202,000 bu. The oats visible decreased 104,000 bu, compared with a decrease last week of 828,000 bu, and a decrease a year ago of 263,000 bu. Rye decreased 74,000 bu, and barley 228,000 bu. Following are the totals with comparisons:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Wheat	47,366,000	47,183,000	84,658,000
Corn	14,107,000	16,327,000	6,846,000
Oats	36,291,000	36,627,000	37,600,000
Rye	2,338,000	2,412,000	1,770,000
Barley	4,000,000	4,562,000	3,673,000

At a well attended meeting of the cash grain interests held in the visitors' room of the board yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the new commission rule, the following motion was adopted: "That the directors be requested to submit for the consideration of the members an amendment to the commission rule providing for the separation of transactions for the buying or selling of grain by grade alone to be delivered or stored at regular warehouses, and grain that is sold by grade or sample only." Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested by some of the cash houses with some of the provisions of the new rule, particularly with the provision placing every one on a brokerage basis. If the motion as adopted by the meeting is indorsed by the directors and the association, traders in grain by grade will be paid a brokerage while traders in grain by sample will continue to be paid salaries.

Local contract stocks of wheat decreased 83,801 bu for the week, contract corn decreased 5,404 bu, and oats decreased 56,748 bu. Stocks of No. 2 hard increased 13,611 bu, No. 2 red decreased 104,400 bu, and No. 1 northern increased 6,988 bu. Following are the totals with comparisons:

	Feb. 17. 1906.	Feb. 10. 1906.	Feb. 18. 1905.
No. 2 hard	1,262,808	1,249,194	1,029,509
No. 2 red	1,619,475	1,723,875	271,541
No. 1 northern	803,442	796,454	2,500
Totals	3,685,722	3,769,523	1,303,540
Corn	3,246,268	3,251,672	2,132,673
Oats	2,882,153	2,938,901	994,389

Wheat and flour on passage to the united kingdom and the continent showed an increase of 4,872,000 bu over the preceding week. Corn on passage decreased 2,022,000 bu. Following are the total stocks of grain on passage Feb. 17, with comparisons:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Wheat	44,048,000	39,176,000	39,136,000
Corn	10,067,000	20,529,000	17,986,000

Total stocks of grain in public elevators on Feb. 17, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 18. 1905.
Wheat	4,821,705	4,918,013	1,441,000
Corn	3,643,608	3,500,102	3,861,000
Oats	5,550,000	5,550,000	3,518,000
Rye	727,021	697,271	354,000
Barley	.....	.....	10,000

George Nichols will be toastmaster at the next banquet of the Board of Trade Bohemian club, which will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. A steak and stein dinner will be served with the usual trimmings. Many new members will be initiated. The club now has over 100 members.

A Peoria message said: "Station dealers report farmers still bringing in both corn and oats, probably more oats than corn, but as a rule asking for cash or store it for them. It seems a singular time of year for farmers to store corn in country elevators."

There was a cable that La Plata wheat on the spot was quoted 1¾c higher at Antwerp.

Two memberships were sold yesterday, netting $3,250 each to the seller.

STOCK ISSUES BRACE UP.

CHECK ON THE GENERAL DISPOSITION TO LIQUIDATE.

Pronounced Expansion in the Gross Earnings of Railroads Has Favorable Effect on Speculation—Weakness of Exchange Market Shows Resources Still Open in That Quarter — Improvement in Financial Conditions in Berlin.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The stock market received a check today on the disposition to liquidate and as a result there was renewed strength in some issues. The market closed firm.

The extraordinary rate of expansion in gross earnings of railroads reported for the second week of February was of favorable effect on sentiment. The percentage of increase over the corresponding week of last year in the case of the Canadian Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande reached 42 per cent, Louisville and Nashville 36 per cent, Missouri Pacific and Central of Georgia 34 per cent, Iowa Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis 30 per cent, Southern railway 27 per cent, Texas and Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas 25 per cent, and St. Louis Southwestern 22 per cent. The $16,267,400 Chicago and Northwestern stock issue and the action towards the issue of $14,000,000 Delaware and Hudson convertible bonds showed that the flotation of new capital was not yet completed. The continued yielding of the foreign exchange market also showed a resource still open in that quarter for securing capital to meet requirements in this market. The weakness of the exchange market encouraged some discussion in speculative circles of an early importation of gold.

Discounts in London were a shade easier, although this week's stock exchange settlement there was reported to be causing some anxiety. The Imperial Bank of Germany showed a notable improvement of conditions. Subtreasury operations have turned in favor of the banks this week and have yielded a million dollars since the bank statement, compared with a loss for the same period last week.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,460,000.

United States 3s advanced ¼ per cent on call.

Money on call steady, 3@5 per cent; ruling rate, 4 to 4¼ per cent; closing, bid, 3 per cent; offered at 4 per cent. Time loans firm; 60 to 90 days, 5¼@5¾ per cent; 6 months, 5¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.20@486.25 for demand and at 483.65@482.70 for 60 day bills. Posted rates, 483¼@4.84 and 485@4.87½. Commercial bills, 482¾. Bar silver, 66¼c. Mexican dollars, 51¼c. Government bonds, firm. Railroad bonds, irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing 19.	Closing 17.
Allis-Ch.	1,700	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	22¾
Amal. Cop.	115,700	110¾	111⅝	109¾	111⅛	110¾
Am. Ag.	200	29	29¼	29	29¼	28¾
Am. Beet Sug.	400	27	27¼	27	27¼	27
Am. Can	3,200	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	43
Do pfd.	1,400	100¾	102¼	100½	102¼	.....
Am. Cot. Oil	4,400	95	95	93	94	95
Am. Hide	100	9	9	9	9	9
Am. Hide pfd.	800	38¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	.....
Am. Ice sec.	1,900	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	44⅝
Am. Linseed	100

ON THE LOCAL EXCHANGE.

AMERICAN CAN DECLINES—MATCH CONTINUES WEAK.

Fourth and West Chicago Traction Advanced on Story of an Important Conference—Quick Drop in Price of Jackson Trust and Savings Bank Stock—Chicago and Northwestern to Issue More Common—Metropolitan "L" to Buy Current of Edison.

American Can preferred sold off yesterday on the local exchange. The stock was freely offered for a time and the price dropped from 61 to 60¾. The selling was by Chapman, De Co. It appeared to be merely ion by a tired holder. There were no developments. There was considerable by S. C. Love & Co.

Match continued to be weak. The declined to 129¼ and closed at that figure.

In the street railroads North and West Chicago were advanced. The market had a story of an importance conference. There ldn't appear to be any sort of a conferonce that can be important enough to adthe prices of these securities, unless the Supreme court decision on the ninety-nine per question should be favorable to the companies.

United Boxboard preferred was irregular and inclined to be weak. There appears to be a considerable amount of the stock offered. The crowd that is running the Diamond Match company is also directing the affairs of the United Boxboard. There may be symptomatic weakness.

A few shares of Chicago Telephone sold at 128. Pneumatic Tool on small transactions sold off.

In the bond department Ogden Gas 5s were steady at 100. There were considerable transactions in Northwestern Elevated 4s at 94⅝.

Quick Drop in Jackson Trust.

Jackson Trust and Savings bank stock was offered at 110, a drop of 20 points since Saturday. The last sale recalled was around 140. There were no bids in the market yesterday.

Northwestern New Stock.

Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company yesterday authorized an additional issue of common stock to the amount of $16,267,400. This represents 20 per cent of the total preferred and common stock issues. The new stock will be sold at par to stockholders of record on April 2. The privilege of subscribing must be exercised on or before May 1 and the stock paid for on or before June 1. At current quotations for the common stock, the rights are worth between $20.00 and $23.00 per share.

Pneumatic Tool Annual.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company was held in Jersey City yesterday. The retiring directors, W. O. Duntley of Chicago, J. C. Taitc of London, and Oliver Wrenn of New York, were re-elected.

It was announced after the meeting that the directors would meet today for organization. There was no announcement of any action changing the dividend rate.

General Financial News.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Verde Copper company was held yesterday and the retiring board of directors elected. The new board organized by the election of the retiring officers.

The New York subtreasury has lost since last Friday $1,042,000 to the banks.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City Southern railway has been called for March, to authorize an issue of $20,000 4% per cent twenty-year improvement bonds. The shareholders will also be asked to authorize an issue of $5,100,000 5 per cent negotiable gold notes, payable in 20 years. These notes will be secured by a pledge of $6,000,000 of the mortgage bonds. The issue will be offered to stockholders at par.

Railway Earnings.

PITTSBURG TERMINAL RAILWAY.

Four months ended Dec. 31:

	Earnings.	Increase.
	$2,899,200	$578,152
	2,076,898	255,519
	$822,804	$322,633

Dividend Declared.

The Lakeside Gaslight company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its stock, payable March 15. Books close March 10 and reopen March 16.

New York Curb Transactions.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Alloues	100	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
Amal	8,887	111	113¾	109¾	113¾
Am. Zinc	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Arcadia	100	4	4¼	4	4
Atlantic	250	23	23⅜	22¾	23¼
Bingham	3,681	43	45	43	44¾
Bonanza	200	90	90	90	90
Boston Con	1,225	27⅜	29	27¼	27¼
Buffalo	5	705	705	705	705
Centennial	615	21	21	20¾	20¾
Con. Mercur	650	64	65	64	65
Con. Mortgage	1,965	79¾	80	79¾	80
D. West	540	15	17	14¾	17
Elm River	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Franklin	1,450	18	18¼	18	18¼
Granby	78	10	10	9¾	9¾
Isle Royale	660	23	23	22¾	23
Mass	100	10	10	10	10
Mich	430	13	13¼	13	13
Mohawk	8	57	57	57	57
Mont. C. & C	200	1	1	1	1
Nevada	8,383	14¼	14¼	13¾	14¼
North Butte	2,011	86	86¼	84½	86
Old Dom	5,711	45¾	46	45¼	46
Osceola	450	97	97¼	96	97
Parrott	905	39	40	38¾	40
Rhode Is	50	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Santa Fe	50	6	6	6	6
Shannon	40	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tamarack	200	107	107	107	107
Tecumseh	325	13	13¼	12¾	13¼
Trinity	2,705	10¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
United Copper	1,430	57	57¼	57	57¼
U. S. Smelting	1,571	57¼	57¾	57	57¾
Do pfd	963	44¾	44¾	44	44¾
Utah Con	4,450	60	60	58¾	59¾
Victoria	450	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Washington	430	80	90	80	90
Whona	270	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
Wolverine	35	134	134	132¼	132¼
Am. Agr	400	29	29¼	29	29¼
Do pfd	70	97¼	97¼	97	97¼
Am. Pneu	5,905	20	20¾	20	20¾
Do pfd	717	89	89½	88¾	89¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	120	141¼	141¼	140¾	141
Cumb. Tel	48	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Dom. Coal	50	81	81	81	81
Dom. & S	150	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Mass. Gas	150	50½	50½	50½	50½
Do pfd	58	82	82	80¾	81
Mex. Tel	2	192	192	192	192
Do pfd	3	8	8	8	8
N. E. Tel	90	135¾	136	135	136
Pullman	15	240	240	240	240
Swift	115	104	104¾	104	104¼
United Fruit	85	107	107	106¾	107
United Shoe	90	80	80	79¾	80
Do pfd	797	31¾	31¾	31	31¾
U. S. Oil	175	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
West. Tel	5	13	13	13	13
Do pfd	6	91	91	91	91
Boston Elev	90	155	155	155	155
Boston Sub	50	24	24	24	24
Fitchb. pfd	10	145	145	145	145
Mass. Elec	295	19	19	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	220	69	69	69	69
N. Y. N. H. & H	80	201	201	200	200
Old Colony	8	206	208	205	208
West End	9	99	99	99	99

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Money was in good demand today. Discounts were slightly easier. About $2,000,000 in gold was available, and it is believed that most of it will be secured by the Bank of England.

Trading on the Stock exchange opened dull, but improved later, with some increase of business, though operators were largely occupied with the mining carry over. Afterwards trading became quiet. Consols hardened on the king's speech. Americans opened weak and rallied to well above parity. Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, Erie, and Southern Pacific were the features. Prices eased during the last hour and closed steady at above the lowest quotations of the day. Grand Trunk was supported on the traffic increase. Foreigners were upheld. Copper shares were in demand. Kaffirs rose sharply on Paris buying, owing to the belief that the scare about settlement of the difficulties had been overdone, but closed lower on the king's speech. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Prices on the bourse today were firm and trading was active, owing to confidence in the eventual success of the Algeciras conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prices on the boerse today were firm and trading was quiet. Domestic shares were higher.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Sat., latest.	Mon., 4 p. m.	Saturday's N. Y. equiv. close.
Atchison	91¾	92¾	89½
Do pfd	106	106	106
Balt. & Ohio	115¾	115¾	112¾
Can. Pacific	174½	177½	172¾
Ches. & Ohio	57	57¾	56¼
Chi. Gt. Western	21¾	21¾	21¼
C. M. & St. Paul	186	184½	179¾
Erie	44	44¾	43¾
Do 1st pfd	80¾	80	77½
Do 2d pfd	74	72	70¾
Illinois Central	147	147	142¾
Louis. & Nash	152	151½	147¾
M., K. & T	35¼	35¾	34¾
N. Y. Central	140¾	140½	138
Nor. & West	89¾	89¾	87½
Ont. & Western	52	52	50¾
Pennsylvania	71¾	71¾	69¾
Reading	70¾	69¾	135¾
Do 1st pfd	49	49	96¾
Do 2d pfd	50	50	48¾
Southern Ry	39¼	39	38
Do pfd	103	102¾	99½
South. Pacific	67¾	68¼	66¼
Union Pacific	156¾	153¾	151¾
Do pfd	100	100¾	97¾
U. S. Steel	42¾	42¾	41¼
Do pfd	110¾	109	106¾
Wabash	23	22	22½
Do pfd	46	46	44½

Consols, 90 9-16; New York equivalent, 90 9-16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

A new high notch easily was established for hogs yesterday when there was a general advance of 5@10c, which put the prime sorts up to $6.30. Late in the session $6.32½ was paid and the market closed strong. Cattle were weak, and late sales showed a break averaging about 10c. The Sheep trade was irregular, common and medium sorts being slow and almost unsalable.

Hogs.

For the bulk of stuff the price was $6.22½@6.27½. Light mixed hogs sold as readily as the heavier sorts, the bulk of them bringing $6.22½@6.25. The packers did not give much support to the early market, not being inclined to follow the advance. The range of prices:

Good to prime butchers	$6.15@6.30
Good to choice shipping	6.10@6.27½
Good to choice heavy mixed	6.10@6.30
Heavy packing	6.00@6.15
Light mixed	6.10@6.27½
Good to prime heavy	6.10@6.27½
Good to choice pigs	5.00@6.25

Cattle.

The demand for steers was inactive, the market being weak and altogether unsatisfactory. Receipts were liberal. The quality of steers was good, but a number of loads, which sellers had expected to sell at $6 or more, did not get over $6.00. Butcher cattle sold steady early, but with few sales. Canners and cutters were steady. The range of prices:

Choice to prime steers	$5.75@6.15
Common to good steers	4.00@5.60
Inferior to common steers	3.40@4.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	3.40@5.25
Yearlings, good to choice	4.50@5.50
Fair to choice feeders	3.40@4.60
Fair to choice stockers	3.25@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows	2.60@3.10
Common to good canning cows	1.60@2.50
Bulls, common to good	2.35@4.25
Calves, common to good	4.00@6.75
Calves, good to choice	6.75@8.25

Sheep.

The packers were slow to come into the sheep market, evidently assured that they would be able to secure stock at their own prices. Some choice sheep sold for export purposes, one lot of ewes selling up to $5.90. Prime native lambs sold at $7.25. The range of prices:

Fair to prime wethers	$5.50@6.20
Ewes, good to prime	4.60@5.60
Yearlings, good to choice	5.50@6.75
Culls, ewes, good to fair	3.00@3.75
Bucks and stags	3.00@4.00
Feeding lambs	6.00@6.65
Native lambs	7.00@7.20
Fed western lambs	6.75@7.20

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,007; steers, 10c@15c lower; $4.70@5.75; extra, $5.90@6.00; cables quoted live cattle slow at 11@12c a pound; exports tomorrow, 850 cattle, 1,076 sheep, and 4,100 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,705; veals 25c lower; barnyard calves lower; veals, $4.50@$0.25; choice, $9.37½@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,084; steady; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $7.00@7.75. Hogs—Receipts, 13,100; firm; $6.60@6.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000, including 600 southerns; steady to 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.25@6.00; native heifers, $3.25@6.00; calves, $3.25@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,300; 5c higher; top, $6.25; bulk, $6.06@6.36. Sheep—Receipts, 10,500; steady; lambs, 5@10c lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000, including 300 Texans; strong; native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.55; calves, $3.75@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; 5@10c higher; butchers and best heavy, $6.15@6.30. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; steady; native muttons, $5.25@6.25; lambs, $5.00@6.00.

OMAHA, Neb. Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,900; slow, 10c lower; native steers, $3.75@5.65. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; 5@10c higher; heavy, $6.00@6.10; bulk, $5.95@6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; best, steady; others, lower; yearlings, $5.75@6.15; lambs, $6.80@7.20.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,170; steady to weak; natives, $4.00@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 3,807; 5@10c higher; closed weak; bulk, $6.07½@6.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,003; steady; lambs, $7.00.

Swift & Company's

Sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17, averaged 5.99 cents per pound.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

Judge Gary—249200—Marshall vs. Marshall; dec. div.—237465—Dickinson vs. Sanford; def. dec. and ord. appts. recvr.—237466—Dickinson vs. Sanford; def. dec. and ord. appts. recvr.—237467—Dickinson vs. Sanford; def. dec.—3285—Wallich vs. Wallich; dec. div.

Judge Clifford—260623—In re. petn. of Ambrosiano; dec.—260626—In re. petn. of Jakubowski; dec.—260627—In re. petn. of Jakubowski; dec.

Judge Honoré—260561—Moore vs. Moore; dec.

Judge Mack—3234—Amundson vs. Prims; dec. sale.—14575—Dennison vs. Dennison; dec. div.—14807—Pols vs. Polaz; dec. div.—16581—Everhardt vs. Everhardt; dec. div.

Judge Walker—10455—Van Alstyne vs. Van Alstyne; dec. sale.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Wright—219754—Henry M. Bacon vs. William Fitzgerald; on findg., $99; satisfied.

Judge Holdom—248446—Arthur Gourley vs. Ill. Coal Mining Co.; dis. as to certn. deft.; on ver., $201.74, genl. and speci. exn.; appl.; bond 20 ds., bill ex. 4 months.

Judge Chetlain—235410—Louis Guensel vs. Mrs. Augusta Heberlein; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $200; appl.; bond 30 ds., bill ex. 30 ds.—235406—Mrs. A. J. Behrendt vs. Frederick A. and Elizabeth Archambault; on ver., $8.—251067—Margaret Schultz vs. James E. Eskles et al.; recvrs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $165.

Judge Dupuy—222272—Stanislau Depke, pro. ami. Ignas Depke, etc., vs. J. H. Peters; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $750; appl.; bond and bill ex. on or before March 3.

Judge Hearst—251058—Marie E. Erickson vs. city; on findg., $200.—249283—Lester A. Hamlin vs. city; on findg., $250.

Judge Clifford—260588—Edward Hines Lumber Co. vs. John A. and Alexander Davidson and A. C. Davis; on findg., $474.

Judge Windes—237581—Wm. W. Bailey vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $100; bill ex. 60 ds.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Gary—Room 1304 Fort Dearborn building—Motions, chancery trial calendar, 80654, 1379, 1488, 2995.

Judge McEwen—Room 844 Monadnock block—Motions of course, chancery trial calendar, 2598, 2690, 2406, 3460, 3230.

Judge Wright—Room 860 Monadnock block—Calendar No. 1 (Judges Gary and Brentano), trial call, 1140, 1321, 1462, 3536, 3605, 4036, 4170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5246, 5247, 5260, 5254, 5328, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5829, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5401, 5402, 5403, 1359, 1360, 5180, 4859, 554; on trial, 1486.

Judge Holdom—Room 1108 Fort Dearborn building—Trial call, 8141, 961, 1437, 1382, 1390, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1402, 1408, 1403, 1501.

Judge Chytraus—1206 Fort Dearborn building—Trial call, 10052, 8651, 3654, 3440, 3642, 3645, 1353, 3649, 3650, 3655, 3656, 3658, 3661, 3662, 3664, 3666, 3635, C. & S. T. Co. vs. Flaherty; on trial, 3626.

Judge Chetlain—1308 Fort Dearborn building—Trial call, 2186, 3921, 3953, 3954, 3965, 3002, 3976, 3982, 1004, 3980, 3988, 3987, 3963.

Judge Creighton—344 Monadnock block—[Judge Dupuy's cal. No. 5]. Trial call, 5447, 5449, 5518, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5526, 4977, 5373, 5372, 5295, 5220, 5369, 5432. On trial, 5290.

Judge Kavanagh—Room 344 Monadnock block—First call, 401 to 561 inc. Trial call, 4539, 986, 4543, 1008, 1106, 1107, 1110, 1116, 1229. On trial, 4553.

Judge Barnes—Room 1306 Fort Dearborn building—Trial call, 4652, 4681, 4821, 4958, 4742, 81. On trial, 4662.

Judge Heard—Room 1302 Fort Dearborn building—City calendar, trial call, 1055, 1083, 1096, 1119, 1124, 1127, 1134, 1118, 1135, 1141, 1142, 1149, 1150, 1156, 1159, 1162, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1179, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1188, 1189, 1196, 1201, 1203, 1206. On trial, 1066.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Assignment room—1002 Fort Dearborn building—Law trial calendar, trial call, 13641, 16626, 16197, 13240, 16118, 8052c, 14742, 16389, 34290, 16116, 14769, 14770, 14762, 14560, 16662, 16663, 16666, 16667, 16666, 16718, 7400, 15808, 15806, 16816, 15872, 16283, 13804, 13616, 13917, 15884, 14381, 12450, 13435, 15973, 20276, 5213, 24687, 5471, 15424, 16007, 15578.

Judge Mack—444 Monadnock block—Motions of course, juvenile court.

Judge Walker—848 Monadnock block—Continuation of contested motion calendar.

Judge Bishop—Room 1108 Fort Dearborn building—Set cases, 21787, 17046, 16591; assigned cases; on trial, 16167.

Judge Clifford—Room 1106 Fort Dearborn building—Motions of course; assigned cases; on trial, 16661.

Judge Tuthill—No court.

Judge Windes—Room 1202 Fort Dearborn building—34046; set cases, 16161, 14265; on trial 8906.

Judge Holdom—Room 431 Monadnock block—City calendar; trial call, 8235, 8793, 9640, 10848, 10670, 10671, 10005, 10927, 10947, 10971, 1072, 10988, 11001, 11002, 11083, 9254, 10087, 23884; on trial, 231762.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—No announcement.

Judge Haven—414 Rand McNally building—City special assessment calendar, 1526. Legal objections only in 30137, 30227, 30228, 30242, 30244, 30250.

Judge Hinebaugh—407 Rand McNally building—City special, 30133. Trial call, 19890, 19772, 20228, 20805, 20806, 20834, 20962, 21177, 21219, 21285, 21328, 21342, 21344.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—10 a. m.—Motions. Set cases, estate of Michael Alsky, Hattie Jakubowsky. 10:30 a. m.—Set cases, estates of Lydia A. Fisk, Patrick H. Fay, Bridget Dunphy, Bruno H. Goltz, Henry Steinenberger. 2:15 p. m.—Set cases, estates of Amanda Friedman, Richard J. Dorney, John R. Cook.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Brentano—2348.

Judge Dupuy—159, 160, 161, 162, 2753, 2143, 2774.

Judge Gibbons—2397, 2350, 1147, 1149, 1156, 1157, 1180.

Judge Honore—2491, 2512, 618, 2539, 2792, 2796, 2797.

Judge Kersten—2874, 2872, 2819, 2815.

Judge Pinckney—1102 Fort Dearborn building—2075, 2784, 1645, 2434, 725, 2345, 2470, 2873, 2876, 2788.

Judge Smith—1910, 2833, 2813, 2807, 2787.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—In chambers—Will be arraigned; to file demurrer and motion to fix day for argument; submitted by Assistant Attorney General Campbell for defendants

DRAWING UP CITY BUDGET

COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK ON IT.

Question of Increasing Appropriation for Police Department Depends on Fate of Higher Saloon License Proposition, and Decision Is Needed by March 31—Edison Company to Submit Lower Schedule of Rates—Expert for Erieson Investigation.

The council finance committee got to work on the annual appropriation bill yesterday. It must get the bill done by March 31 and cannot include an appropriation for extra policemen unless the council votes a higher saloon license before that date. If action on the license question is delayed longer the police force must remain as it is for another year.

The committee recommendation for a $1,000 license will be reported to the council next Monday. It cannot be considered before March 5. That will give four meetings, at any one of which it can be passed. If it is defeated on March 5 it still could be reintroduced and passed in time, but if it goes over that meeting and is then defeated all hope for a larger police force for twelve months is gone.

The important thing decided by the committee yesterday was that it would not consent to any increase in salaries.

"We have not got the money," declared Ald. Raymer. But then the committee always starts off by passing such a resolution and then, finding excuses for getting around it afterwards.

Lewis Wants Four Lawyers.

Corporation Counsel Lewis went before the committee and explained his plan for revolutionizing his office. He wanted to engage four first class lawyers, paying them $5,000 a year each and demanding their entire services for the city. With this he claimed he could do away with special counsel. He intimated that he should have the benefit of the increase of salary voted to Maj. Tolman last year, as the work in his office had been increased by the addition to it of the city attorney's office.

City Attorney Smulski made a plea for more help in his office, explaining that the courts were full of personal injury suits against the city, which must be tried or go by default, and the committee said it would see what it could do.

An item of $3,500 as salary of chairman of the finance committee was passed, as is required by the new law, and $12,000 was allowed for the expenses of the charter convention. The allowance for the local transportation committee was made $10,000 and the recent gas investigation $6,975, of which $4,923 goes to the expert accountants.

Edison Company to Reduce Prices.

William G. Beale, representing the Edison company, told the council committee on gas, oil, and electric light that he would submit, at its meeting of Feb. 27, a reduced scale of charges for electric light in Chicago.

"We started on this investigation," said Mr. Beale, "with the idea that our present rates are fair, but the sentiment seems to be in favor of lower ones, and we will see what we can do to meet it."

Graft Committee Needs Expert.

The "Culleton graft committee" decided it needed expert help to decide on the charges made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland and voted yesterday to ask the finance committee to give it an appropriation for it. The reason given is the investigation has degenerated into a case of crimination and recrimination between Mr. Sutherland and Special Engineer Ericson, and the committee needs help to determine which one is right.

Must Not Obstruct Sidewalk.

The commissioner of public works has refused to recognize the council order allowing the father of Ald. Butler to obstruct the sidewalk in front of his building at 50-52 State street.

TURNED FROM 2 HOSPITALS, MAN DIES FROM HYDROPHOBIA

George Marshall Is Hurried to Chicago from Genoa, O., and Accommodations for Him Are Found with Difficulty.

Death came to George Marshall, 48 years old, a farmer of Genoa, O., yesterday after he had suffered agony from hydrophobia for two days. Marshall was hurried to Chicago on a fast train, arriving in the morning. He was taken to three hospitals before he was given accommodations. He died at the Chicago Emergency hospital in the afternoon.

Six weeks ago Marshall was bitten by his dog. He paid no attention to the wound, and last Friday morning he became delirious. His condition became serious and his physician ordered that he be taken to Chicago at once. The ambulance from the Harrison street police station was waiting at the Lake Shore station when the train arrived.

He was first taken to the office of Dr. Logorio, 2229 Dearborn avenue. Then he was taken to the Passavant hospital. At that place no isolated ward could be had, and he then was taken to the Policlinic hospital, where the same difficulty was encountered. Finally he was hurried to the Emergency hospital, where he was admitted.

John Marshall, a brother, came to Chicago with him and was at his side during the journey to the three hospitals.

ADD GIFTS TO ZION'S CAUSE.

Followers Continue to Bring Offerings—$40,000 Mark Set by Overseer Voliva Nearly Reached.

The fruits of Overseer Voliva's dramatic appeal to the people of Zion City continued to pour into the administration building yesterday, and gifts of land, cattle, and personal property of different kinds were made steadily through the day. The offerings now aggregate almost $40,000, which Overseer Voliva asked for. It is thought that the giving will continue today and there is little doubt that the full amount will have been raised before tonight.

Deeds to four vacant lots, worth from $500 to $1,000, were made out at the administration building and the day brought numerous letters from Chicago Zionists containing checks and drafts. Crowds stood about the administration building during the day and watched each donor as he brought his offering.

An old man, leaning on a stick and limping, walked up the approach to the building, leading a heifer, his only possession, and tied the animal to a tree. A little girl brought a handful of pennies.

Overseer Voliva called a meeting of the twelve members of the business council in the administration building in the morning. He urged the adoption of a liberal business policy, encouraging the establishment of industries without outside capital.

A meeting of the forty Chicago officers of Zion was held in the afternoon at the Zion tabernacle, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, and Overseer Voliva made a similar address there. Large offers of financial aid for the city also were made at this meeting.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Resort Information.

The Tribune has on file accurate information about the leading Winter Resorts in the United States; railroad time tables, railroad fares, etc., of the leading railroads, touching the various resorts. Information will be gladly given to those either calling at or writing to the

Tribune Winter Resort Bureau,
Room 542 Tribune Building,
Chicago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

J. K. Sebree will not accept the terms recommended in the recent report of Appraisers John McLaren and George Birkhoff Jr., covering the Thompson hotel property, at 151-153 Dearborn street. He stated positively yesterday that unless the board of education accepted his proposition of an annual rent of $23,040 for a straight lease, which he said was a most liberal one, he would join the other lessees in the block in the legal proceedings now pending against the board.

The appraisers recommended an annual rent of $23,040 for the first ten years of the lease, and for the remaining sixty-nine years an annual rent of 5 per cent, based on a valuation of $100 a square foot for the property, which amounts to $28,800, an increase of $5,760 over the rent for the first ten years.

Calls Valuation Outrageous.

"I have not been formally notified of the action of the appraisers," said Mr. Sebree, "but as soon as I am I will promptly inform the board that I will not accept a lease on any such terms. I strained my sense of values badly when I submitted my proposition to the board, but the idea of 5 per cent on a valuation of $100 a square foot is simply outrageous, and I will never stand for it. I went to the limit in the proposition I made, and if the board decides not to accept it I will join with the other lessees in fighting the board."

Jockey Club Sells Large Tract.

The Chicago Jockey club has sold to M. H. Cartwright of Nashville, Tenn., its tract of 106½ acres fronting north of Ninety-fifth street, west of the Illinois Central tracks, for $66,500. The property is to be subdivided and placed upon the market.

Makes a Loan of $100,000.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has made a loan of $100,000, ten years, at 4 per cent, to the Chicago Dock and Canal company, secured by the property at 1-17 St. Clair street, and at 362-376 Illinois street, improved with a new high grade warehouse building.

The Colonial Trust and Savings bank has made a loan of $28,000, five years, at 5 per cent, to Mrs. Lydia Lamput on the flat property, with 100x150 feet of ground, at the northwest corner of Foster and Kenmore avenues.

Real Estate Transfers.

LAKE VIEW.

Dunning-st., 224 w of Lincoln-av., n f, 25x115, incumb. $1,250, Feb. 16 [O. L. Watson to Daniel Walrath] ..... $ 2,500
Grace-st., 300 e of Hermitage-av., s f, 30x125, Feb. 14 [estate of T. W. Miller to Emma Bostrom] 1,000
Leland-av., 410 e of Sheridan-rd., s f, 54x124, Feb. 17 [Jos. E. Swanson to Sandfrid Harnstrom] 4,500
Magnolia-av., 224 e of Berwyn-av., s f, 37½x125, incumb. $3,475, Feb. 17 [Nellie H. Lloyd to John B. Heinemann] 4,700
Pailfox-st., 229 n of Berwyn-av., w f, 25x131, Feb. 16 [W. H. Meyers to Wm. Ulrich] 1,750
Robey-st., 192 n of Montrose-blvd., e f, 50x178½, Feb. 15 [Peter Damm to Anna K. Kiebel] 6,000

JEFFERSON.

Tripp-av., s w cor Humboldt, e f, 28x124.48, Feb. 10 [E. Disney to Walter Chamberlain] 1,800
The above transfer was reported as being at the s w cor N. 42d-av. and Humboldt, which was an error.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Columbia-st., s e cor Leavitt, n f, 49x77, Feb. 16 [Wm. O. Hopkins to John C. Krietenstein] 12,000

SOUTH CHICAGO.

State-st., 486-488, 25x104, and o. p., Feb. 6 [Mrs. Mary McLaughlin quitclaims to Wm. F. Laughlin & Co.] 10
Lincoln-st., 300 n of 37th, w f, 25x120, incumb. $900, Feb. 16 [Hermann Lemke to Gustav Grimm] 1,300

HYDE PARK.

Buffalo-av., 196 s of 53d-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 31 [Wojcich Mieloszyk to Maciej and Antonina Mieloszyk] 3,300
Evans-av., 251 n of 75th-st., w f, 24x124, Feb. 16 [August Lindholm to Patrick and Della Feeney] 3,600
Green Bay-av., 148 n of 107th-st., e f, 25x121, Feb. 8 [Hermann Schuett to Joachim and Minnie Koester] 2,100
Langley-av., 50 s of 74th-st., w f, 25x124, Feb. 15 [Patk. J. Feeney to August and Selma Lindholm] 2,200
Mackinaw-av., 121 s of 84th-st., w f, 50x124, incumb. $2,100, Feb. 14 [Carl Rickel to Bolesiw Klasaral] 3,400
S. Chicago-av., n w cor Washington, s w f, 50x125, and o. p., Feb. 8 [R. R. Beardsley to Grand Crossing Tack Co.] 2,000
State-st., 125 s of 46th, w f, 25x161, Feb. 15 [S. W. Miller to Minnie Oxley] 1
State-st., 75 s of 46th, w f, 25x161, Feb. 15 [M. Oxley to Susie W. Miller] 1

LAKE.

Dearborn-st., 264 s of 47th, e f, 48x100, Dec. 14, 1905 [estate of A. Bauer to William C. Collins] 3,400
Same ppty., Dec. 14, 1905 [Robert Bauer to same] 8,400
50th-pl., 153 w of Peoria-st., s f, 50x125, Feb. 16 [the Newberry library to Peter T. Gelinos] 1,422
Same ppty., Feb. 16 [P. T. Gelinos to Peter and Margaret Reinert] 1
Garfield-blvd., 48 e of Home-av., s f, 24x125, Jan. 23 [Hector H. McLean to Samuel H. Wallace] 1,500
Halsted-st., 220 s of 77th, w f, 50x100, Feb. 10 [John A. Kuns et al. to George R. Hillstrom] 1
Halsted-st., 168 s of 51st, e f, 26.12x120, Jan. 31 [Barney Coffey to Sarah Weinberg] 4,500
Humboldt-st., s w cor 45th, w f, 147x124, Feb. 16 [L. K. Davis to William B. Philpot] 1,000
Lincoln-st., 73 n of 60th, e f, 24x124, Nov. 10, 1905 [M. Tillmann to George M. Ehrhard] 2,750
Lowe-av., 125 s of 57th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 15 [Chicago Permanent Savings Co. to John T. Normille] 1,725
Princeton-av., 27 s of 51st-st., e f, 80x104, incumb. $1,900, Jan. 28 [Michael J. McGurk to Duncan Campbell Jr.] 2,800
61st-st., 75 n of May, n f, 50x100, Feb. 15 [C. H. Suppe et al. to William J. and Gottlieb F. Maurer] s1,500
Wood-st., n w cor 53d, e f, 28x124, Feb. 15 [F. Drozd to Josef Sluna] 2,300
Wood-st., 120 n of 53d, e f, 24x124, Feb. 15 [John J. Gorman to August Werkau] ....

WEST CHICAGO.

Alley lot, 166 n of Lake-st., 138 w of St. Johns-av., 46x62.8, Feb. 1 [R. Muncey to Albert Ellis] 4,250
Austinville, Austin's 2d add., e 43.21 w 88.21, n 18, lt. 2, of lt. 345, etc., Aug. 14, 1905 [F. E. Pray to Frank M. Pray] 4,000
Central Park-av., 138 n of Harrison-st., w f, 20x170 and o. p., Feb. 16 [estate of J. Conway to Annie Conway] 1,600
Chicago-av., s w cor N. 51st-ct., s f, 26x102, Feb. 16 [O. Brodfuehrer to Peter Lundstrom] 1,250
Fulton-st., 50 w of Talman-av., s f, 25x110, Feb. 9 [Edw. W. Zander to James C. King] 1,750
Jackson-blvd., 124 w of Laflin-st., s f, 24½x125, m. or l., Feb. 17 [Laura D. Ayres to Arthur P. Rankin] 7,500
Madison-st., 36.7 e of Oakley-av., s f, 22x66, Jan. 30 [C. Sinnickson to Louisa J. Archambault] 9,000
Millard-av., 211 n of Ogden, e f, 80x135, Feb. 10 [Benj. P. Glaser to Anna Buresch] 3,000
Milwaukee-av., 33 s e of Noble-st., s w f, 25x125, Jan. 2 [Stanislaus Krenz to M. Gatkowski] 1
Same ppty., Jan. 2 [M. Gatkowski to W. Wladyslawa Krenz] 1
Taylor-st., 84 e of Jefferson, n f, 25 1-8x100 2-10, Feb. 16 [Karolina Patera to Antonio Pacelli] 7,000
Thomas-st., 93 w of N. 44th-av., s f, 30x123, Feb. 16 [C. Ryder to August Hoffman] 2,000
Troy-st., 144 s of 25, e f, 24x126, Feb. 15 [Jan Zoulek to Anton J. Nepil] 1,550
Turner-av., 266 s of 35th-st., e f, 66x125, Jan. 29 [A. Dobijska to Ludwik Sombera] 3,500
12th-st., 224 w of Center-av., n f, 26x124, Feb. 14 [Charles Joseph Fitzgerald to Morris L. Sharp] 5,900
Willis-ct., 50 s of 13th-st., w f, 25x72, Jan. 13 [O. Kelly to Winefred O'Hara] 2,000
Willow-av., 213 s of Hirsch-st., w f, 84x126 and o. p., Feb. 15 [S. W. Baker to Frederick P. Blunt] 1,000

Building Permits.

August Kredinsky, 2 story brick flats, 1403 N. Marshfield-av. ..... $ 3,500
W. E. Prendergast, 2 story brick residence, 1506 Franklin-blvd. 6,000
Emil Schulz, 2 story brick flats, 945 Augusta-st. 4,500
Vaclav Misek, 2 story brick flats, 1328 St. Louis-av. 3,000
Adolph Struenker, 2 story brick flats, 504 W. 22d-st. 5,500
City of Chicago, 2 story engine house, 814-818 W. Erie-st. 12,000
Johann & Jacobs, 3 3-story brick stores and flats, 606-12 W. 12th-st. 30,000
Jacob Yonker, 1 story frame cottage, 420 W. 112th-st. 1,500
Mrs. Charles Lundquist, 2 story brick flats, 7438 Washington-av. 4,200
E. Samuelson, 2 story brick flats, 7249 Champlain-av. 4,000
Detroit Stove works, 4 story brick side to warehouse, 2008-21 La Salle-st. 20,000
William Knodell, 2 story frame flats, 10403 Avenue H. 2,500
N. A. Mayer, 3 story brick flats, 4629 Langley-av. 8,000
O. Theodore Roberg, 2 story frame residence, 2222 N. 42d-av. 4,000
Paul Kastrup, 2 story brick flats, 6445 Paulina-st. 3,800
C. W. Floering, 2 story brick stores and flats, 2532 54th-st. 4,500
George H. Smitz, 2 story brick stores and flats, 5859 State-st. 8,500
A. A. Thorsen, 1 story brick cottage, 6406 Hermitage-av. 1,800
C. M. Binkman, 2 3-story brick apartments, 5024-32 South Park-av. 75,000
E. Ruben, 2 story brick flats, 6333 Peoria-st. 5,500
John Jeffrey, 2 story brick stores and flats, 9837 State-st. 2,500
Philip Klafter, 1 story brick addition, 23 Crystal-st. 1,000
Hanchett Paper company, 1 story brick warehouse, 185-208 North Branch-st. 40,000
J. C. Leibach, 2 story brick residence, 2486 Lakewood-av. 6,000

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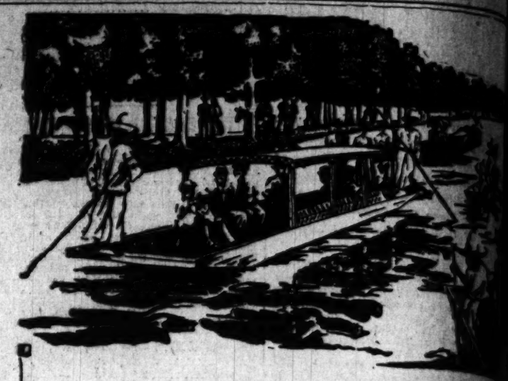

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VOLUME LXV.—NO.

PURE FOOD BILL TO PASS SENATE.

Heyburn Measure with a Number of Unimportant Amendments Will Be Put Through Today.

WHISKY LOBBY FIGHTS IT

Author of Proposed Law to Protect Public Easily Demolishes Attack by Hemenway and Other Critics.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The pure food bill will be voted on in the senate tomorrow. It will be passed, but with a number of amendments, the majority of which, however, are not especially important. The bill as it leaves the senate and goes over to the house will be nearly as it came from committee.

There are a number of pending amendments, some of which, like that offered by Senator Money of Mississippi, are unfriendly to the whole theory of pure food legislation. Others represent the variations of the opinion, some of them merely the embodiment of personal ideas of senators or of favored constituents.

Many senators, both republicans and democrats, who are dissatisfied with the Heyburn bill as it stands, will vote for it nevertheless, because they feel it is a step in the right direction, and the house probably will make any necessary amendments to protect the real interests of manufacturers as well as consumers.

Opposition to Bill Selfish.

Thus far the opposition to the Heyburn pure food bill has been essentially selfish and dangerous. The greater part of the opposition comes from crooked whisky manufacturers who have been deceiving the public so long with their "blended" beverages that they naturally are afraid to submit these dangerous decoctions to the scrutiny of the government chemists.

The pure food bill would have been passed years ago if it had not been for the efforts of these professional dealers in adulterated whisky. They maintained a lobby here for years, and whenever a committee of either house of congress has nothing else to do it hears a statement from the attorney of the liquor dealers. Almost any pure food bill which is passed by congress will put these crooked whisky men out of business.

Dr. Wiley, chemical expert of the department of agriculture, has demonstrated the positive dishonesty of most of these blended whiskies, and for this reason the whisky lobby is more determined to eliminate him from the execution of any pure food bill.

Hemenway Espouses Medicine Men.

Next to the whisky men the manufacturers of patent medicine are the most persistent in their opposition. Senator Hemenway of Indiana appeared as the champion of the patent medicine people and positively opposed one of the best sections of the pure food bill, the section without which the law entirely would fail of its effect as regards the stamping out of spurious decoctions of drugs which are represented to be curealls.

Senator Hemenway wished to strike out that section of the bill which provides that any preparation of drugs which is labeled with the statement regarding its ingredients that is false or misleading should be declared contraband, and its proprietors subject to prosecution. Mr. Hemenway insisted if a patient should try a particular medicine, and should fail to be cured by it, his testimony alone would be sufficient to make that medicine contraband whereas, in point of fact, the preparation might have a beneficial or curative effect upon a hundred other patients.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is a doctor, or, at least, he was a doctor before he became a senator. In contradistinction to most men of his profession, he is a firm friend of the patent medicine people, and was entirely inclined to agree with the Indiana senator, and insisted upon the elimination of the provision making contraband all patent medicines so labeled as to make extravagant pretensions regarding their curative qualities.

Hemenway's Lapse Causes Laugh.

Senator Hemenway during the course of the debate put the senate in good humor by his smiling reference to Senator Gallinger as the most distinguished physician in the senate, which was entirely true, as he was the only doctor in that body. At another period the Indiana senator, who has not yet escaped from his habits of speech acquired in the lower house of congress, referred to Senator Heyburn, the author of the pure food bill, as "the gentleman from Idaho." A few senators laughed at this lapse, but the mirth burst into a roar, as did the galleries, when Senator Hemenway quickly added, "excuse me if I have made the mistake, following the phraseology of the house, in referring to the senator as a gentleman."

"I am afraid the apology is worse than the offense," said Senator Heyburn, in an undertone, which did not get into the record.

One of the features of the debate today was the completeness with which Senator Heyburn demolished the attacks made upon the pure food bill by various associations of manufacturers and whisky men on the ground that it put into the hands of Dr. Wiley of the agricultural department the power to fix standards and drive out of business any product he might not like or which honestly, but a chemist, he might individually decide to be deleterious.

Heyburn Routs Critics

Senator Heyburn showed that all these attacks on Dr. Wiley and the chemical bureau of the agricultural department were based on a false assumption entirely. As a matter of course, it also was to be inferred that the many amendment and similar devices to break down the value of the pure food law by transferring the chemical work to the existing hospital service and putting the whole investigation under the department of commerce and labor was equally unjust.

Senator Heyburn showed the folly of the attacks on the department of agriculture by calling attention to section 4 of the bill to be voted upon in the senate tomorrow. Paid lobbyers representing manufacturers of canned peas, pickles, and dozens of other articles, objecting, of course, the inevitable doctor Wiley, have appeared before the senate committees and declared they were in favor of a pure food law, but they were opposed to have it intrusted for its execution to a single man, who in this particular case would be Dr. Wiley. He has been singled out for abuse during all this long fight, yet

Continued on page 6, column 3.